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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1877. NO. 126.

FIRST EDITION.

FLORIDA'S CASE.

Saturday's Proceedings Before the Tribunal.

Arguments by Mr. Merrick, Judge Black, Judge Matthews and Charles O'Conor.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The committee room was crowded this morning. Among the spectators present were Senators Sargent, Logan, Bogy, Jones, of Florida, Senator-elect Back, Acting Vice President Ferry, ex-Governor Dennison, Postmaster General Tyner, Representatives Ben Hill, Banks, of Massachusetts, Frye, ex-Attorney General Williams, ex Senator Foote, John D. Defrees, Richard McCormick, and a number of ladies.

The Commission met promptly at 10:30 o'clock, and was called to order by Judge Clifford, the Presiding Justice.

After a few remarks by the Presiding Justice as to the order of procedure to be observed, to the effect that in his view it would be in order for the Democratic counsel to present, in a brief, reasons why Hayes and Wheeler electoral certificate should not be received, and that the Republican counsel might follow with reasons why the Tilden and Hendricks certificate ought not to be received—

Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New York, of the Democratic counsel, arose and proceeded to address the Commission. He said he would address himself to what seemed most pertinent in the Florida case, and would offer proof why the first certificate (Hayes and Wheeler) should not be counted.

Mr. William M. Evarts, of New York, of the counsel for the Hayes and Wheeler electors, said that if the order of procedure suggested by the Presiding Justice should be followed, it was the first intimation the counsel on his side had had of it, and that they would not be prepared to go on today.

The Presiding Justice stated that his remarks were in the nature of a suggestion, and did not embody a ruling of the Commission.

Mr. O'Conor, after a few preliminary remarks as to what he thought should be the method of procedure, read a brief, setting forth what he thought ought to be submitted as evidence. He said that on December 6th last the electors for Hayes and Wheeler, and for Tilden and Hendricks, met and cast their votes and transmitted the returns to the seat of government. Both sets of electors complied with the requirements of law. A writ of *quo warranto* was served on the Hayes electors on that day, before they canvassed the vote, which eventuated in a judgment against them and in favor of the Tilden and Hendricks electors, on the 27th of January, 1877. He then reviewed the action of the courts of Florida, and of the Legislature, ordering a recanvass of the votes, and said the canvassing Board without warrant threw out the whole of the returns from Manatee county, and a part of the returns from Hamilton, Jackson and Monroe counties. In conclusion, he referred to the ineligibility of Humphreys, one of the Hayes electors, who was a United States Shipping Commissioner.

Judge Black, of the Democratic counsel, arose to make a suggestion as to the method of proceeding. He believed that he had the right to suggest what evidence should be presented and to speak on that point.

The Presiding Justice said no evidence was before the Commission.

After a colloquy between counsel and members of the Commission—

Senator Thurman asked the Hayes and Wheeler counsel what objection there could be to receiving all the evidence suggested by Mr. O'Conor, subject to objections.

Mr. Evarts briefly gave his reasons for objecting to the method of introducing evidence proposed by the opposing counsel.

Judge Black insisted upon it that the evidence suggested by Mr. O'Conor had already been given to the two Houses of Congress. Committees were sent to Florida, took evidence, had it printed, and thus made it a part of this case. That taken by the Senate was submitted to *the House after a fierce struggle*, filibustering lasting half a night. He could not conceive of anything more unjust than to compel them to submit evidence piecemeal. When a party files a bill in a court of equity he may put in all the evidence he chooses, and the same is of true of the party filing an answer. The evidence cannot be rejected, but must be accepted as a part of the record.

The Presiding Justice said Judge Black had exhausted the fifteen minutes allowed him.

Mr. Justice Miller moved that the counsel on either side have two hours in which to discuss the objection of Mr. Evarts, as to whether any other evidence than that laid before the two Houses of Congress by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should be received by the Commission.

Senator Thurman thought the argument ought to go further and embrace the admissibility of testimony taken by either of the two Houses. The question should not be narrowed down to the papers presented from Florida by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate to the two Houses of Congress.

Representative Garfield desired the motion of Justice Miller to be enlarged so as to embrace an argument as to the scope of the power of the Commission in the premises.

Representative Hoar offered a substitute for Justice Miller's motion as amended by Mr. Garfield, but withdrew it, and Justice Field renewed it.

The Presiding Justice put the question on Justice Field's motion, and it was lost. The motion of Justice Miller as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Evarts suggested that each side have three hours instead of two, and the Commission accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Evarts suggested that counsel have more time to prepare their arguments, and the Commission took a recess until 12:30 P. M.

On reassembling the Commission agreed to hear counsel on each side to-day and the others on Monday.

Mr. O'Conor said he presumed the three hours allowed each side might be divided among counsel as they might agree, and the presiding officer said that was his understanding.

Judge Black asked if he might make some general remarks, and let Mr. Merrick go into the details of the case.

The Commission finally decided that three counsel might speak, provided they did not exceed three hours.

Mr. Merrick then proceeded with his argument. He said the proposition in law before the Commission was: What are the powers of the Commission? what is the evidence before the Commission, and what evidence it will be competent to introduce? le read from the electoral bill to show the powers of the Commission, and submitted that the evidence taken by the Congressional committees sent to Florida is now before the Commission. There can be no question as to the regularity of said testimony, no matter what may be said of its admissibility. Except as to the time at hich the writs of *quo warranto* was served upon the Hayes electors, there is no difference of opinion as to the evidence, and except in that particular case no extrinsic evidence is proposed to be offered. It has been said by the objectors on the other le that the duty of this Commission is imply ministerial, that they had no right declare null and void certificates conceiv in fraud; that such certificate was beond the reach of truth, and that virtually Commission was compelled to crystalfalsehood into a practical fact. Now, re is nothing in the statutes of the ited States bearing on the subject of ctors which even intimates that this tificate is conclusive. Congress could e if it had been so disposed, have ordered that such certificate should be consive. Congress can never tie its hands as to prevent an inquiry into the truth. objectors on the other side yesterday tended that in the phrase in the Constion, "and the votes shall then be counted," the word "counted" was the controlword, and that that referred only to meration. Mr. Merrick took issue with m, and held that the word "votes" is controlling word; that Congress must determine what are true votes before can count them. He therefore submitthat the question as to what are legal votes is competent evidence before Commission. The proceedings of the toral college of Louisiana in 1873 were lar and in conformity with the laws, nevertheless the case of Louisiana was red to the Committee on Privileges Election for investigation and report. ad report the chairman of the committee, one of the present Electoral Comion, stated that they found that the al returns from the different parishes Louisiana had never been canvassed or ted by any one having authority to t them, and the chairman of the comee declined to make any recommendain regard to the disposition of the of the State of Louisiana. arpenter, then a Senator from Wisin, objected to the counting the vote of siana, and the two Houses agreed not unt it. And yet the certificate was er. The only objection to counting it, speaker understood it, was that the or electors had not been canvassed. Merrick, laid down the proposition, ore, that what the certificate does present the will of the people, it is tent to discard the vote, and when Congress comes to count the t must receive testimony from the ouching the facts on which the cerp is based. The Commission has evifrom the legislature of Florida, from *vernor and from her judicial authorhat the Hayes electors were not elect-* that the Tilden electors were, and *g more could be required.* Matthews said: I take the first opportunity to correct a serious misapprehension on the part of the learned gentlemen who have acted as counsel in the opening of this question, in regard to the position which they seem to assume as being already taken on our side. I refer to the conclusive effect which they suppose we attribute to the certificate of the Governor of a State accompanying the list of those whom he certifies as having been duly appointed electors for that State. I am authorized to say by the gentlemen who are the objectors to the second and third certificates that that statement is an incorrect representation of their position. I may also take this immediate opportunity for relieving the apprehension of my very learned friend, Judge Black, who spoke so well in regard to the possible effect of excluding the consideration of what he has been pleased to call exhibits on evidence, from the judgment of this tribunal. It was a quaint saying of Selden, in his little essay on Papal Councils, where he was treating of the doctrine that they were enlightened by the presence of the Holy Ghost, that he had generally found that the Spirit dwelt in the old man [laughter], so that in the exercise of the constitutional function, whatever it may be, devolved by Congress upon this Commission in the count of the electoral votes, effectual provision has been made against the defeat of the transaction by referring it to a tribunal which cannot be equally divided. What is the transaction? What the subject of the general investigation? It is stated in the final result, the election of President and Vice President of the United States; in what does that consist? It is not a single act; it is a series of acts. The election of these two high officers is not a popular election, either according to the spirit of the Constitution, the meaning of its framers, the interpretation of the generation which adopted it, or the practice under it. There is a select body of men in each State who constitute the constitutional body who are to make that election, and they have a right to make a selection as well as an election. It is altogether, in my judgment, a mistake to suppose that electoral bodies are delegates representing a State or the people of a State as agents to accomplish their will. They not only have the power in the sense of might, but they have authority in the sense of right to vote upon the day named for the persons who, in their judgment, ought to be, all things considered, the chief executives of the nation.

When the electors completed their work by casting their votes, then the transaction passed beyond the limits of State control, and it became federal—one of those things which passed to the jurisdiction of the Federal power—the actual question before the commission is, which set of electors in Florida, by actual declaration of the official authority of the State, charged with that duty, has become clothed by the forms of law with the actual incumbency and possession of the office? The body of electors which has an apparent right and proper title, and which is in the exercise and possession of the functions and franchises of an office, and who actually exercise the powers of that office, is, for the purposes of this tribunal, a lawful body to cast the vote, and their votes must be counted. If the Commission went behind the certificate, they were limited to inquiry as to what are the facts to which the Governor in his certificate should have certified. Those whom Governor Stearns, the lawful Governor certified to be electors in fact and according to law, had been appointed. The fact that a subsequent Governor came in and that a court rendered judgment upon his status could not change the *de facto* status of Governor Stearns. The *quo warranto* proceedings could not be aligned against the facts recited in Governor Stearns' certificate, because facts are not matters of legal construction. They are themselves. The fact is undoubted and unquestioned that Governor Stearns, at the time indicated, was *de facto* Governor of Florida. The remedy by *quo warranto* was appointed clearly by the record not to have been in possession at the time, and their claim of the right to occupy the offices did not effect the actual status of Governor Stearns nor the legal and constitutional force of his action.

Mr. Black, in his address on the Democratic side, insisted that the evidence being once in or offered or filed in the case, was to be treated as a court of equity treats evidence. The Commission was not required to give it any particular amount of force or weight in its final judgment, but the Commission was to look at it, and to determine the case on all the evidence before it. That had been much talk here about going behind the action of a State. He believed simply in the sovereign power of a State to appoint any person an elector, *provided it was done in the manner prescribed by the legislature*, and in conformity with the laws. That is the authority for going behind the certification of electors, which we suppose to be legally competent in the proceeding by *quo warranto*, ultimating in a judgment on the 26th of January, declaring that these persons who performed all their duties on the 6th of December, were not legal in their acts, but that all their acts were illegal and invalid, and the learned gentleman from Virginia [Tucker] said that that swept away all prior acts of these officers *de facto*; but he gave us no authority. It had been frequently held that where an office, *de facto* was created by proceedings, all his acts were necessarily considered as valid and binding. Society could not exist without such a rule. So here the act of the elector lawfully appointed is legal and binding. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Florida only declared that the Returning Board had made a mistake, not that they had perpetrated a fraud. It seemed to me, in view of the jurisdiction and capacity of this tribunal, in view of its power to take testimony, in view of the purpose of introducing this testimony which I have undertaken to state, the application should be overruled.

The commission then adjourned until eleven o'clock on Monday, when William M. Evaris and Charles O'Conor will close the argument on the pending question.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Randall's Rulings Block Business in the House.

A New Card in the Game—A Re-Canvass of the Vote in New York.

The Florida Case Not Panning Out Well for Tilden.

The Hopes of the Democrats Now Transferred to Louisiana.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Tracing Up the Authorship of the "Gabble" Dispatch.

Interesting Autobiography of a Tilden Tool.

The Class of Men Relied On to Uphold the Democratic Case.

The President's Resumption Message Shelved by the House.

The Repeal of Bank Taxes Not Favorably Considered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1877.

Democrats Despondent Over the Florida Case—Prospects of Business Before the Tribunal.

The case of Florida before the Tribunal does not strengthen with the progress of discussion. Before the count of the vote, the Democrats laid great stress upon that State, announcing that it would establish a principle which would govern the action upon the other States presenting duplicate returns. There is no reason to change the opinion, though the Democrats begin to do not mention this position with the same ardor. Charles O'Conor and Judge Black in conversation with some intimate friends to-night said that the Florida case did not present the strong points which they had anticipated. Mr. O'Conor is stated to have remarked to-night that he had thoroughly examined the Florida case and that he was convinced that the returns had been canvassed there and that they would have to transfer their hopes of success to Louisiana. The point made by Mr. Kasson that the tribunal has only jurisdiction to count the vote of the electors, and not the vote of the people, is very generally sustained and will doubtless be the ruling of the Tribunal. The only thing left in the objection of the Tribunal to the reading of the Florida testimony stating that it could be printed for information.

To-morrow the argument on the question of determing what action shall be taken in regard to the return will be completed. It is probable that to-morrow will be devoted by the Tribunal to consultation, and, should it be decided to propound an interrogatory in writing, it will be several days before the action on the returns will have been disposed of. The main question whether the Tribunal shall go behind the returns, if decided in the negative, will render possible a disposition of all the disputed States within two weeks. If decided in the affirmative it will inaugurate an indefinite controversy and another election will be inevitable. The Tribunal appreciate the danger of a new election, and will postpose their opposition to any construction which will bring about such a result.

The Resumption Message Shelved in Committee—Unfavorable Prospects for the Repeal of Bank Taxes.

The message of the President in regard to the resumption of specie payments, after considerable controversy having been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, has little or no prospect of action at their hands, as a majority of the committee have already declared an indisposition to take the question up at this session. Several members of Congress now contemplate the preparation of a bill to cover parts of the President's message which may be submitted to Congress if an opportunity offers. A deputation of gentlemen representing the association of national banks will make a statement before the Committee on Ways and Means on Wednesday next in favor of the repeal of the bank taxes. There is no probability, however, of their arguments producing any effect, as the committee are quite generally opposed to granting their request.

The Texas Pacific Bill Blocked by the Speaker's Ruling.

The ruling of Speaker Randall interposing an objection to legislation pending the counting of the electoral vote, and to deliberations of the Tribunal, unless reversed by the action of the House, will act disastrously upon the prospects of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Friends of the measure will make an attempt to-morrow to have it taken up for consideration. They claim that they have a majority in the House sufficient to enable them to take it up and name a day when it shall be considered. The only obstacle appears to be the ruling of the Speaker, according to which to-morrow is not Monday, the regular bill day in the House, but is legislative Thursday, dating from February 1. The day on which the two Houses assembled in joint convention to count the vote for President and Vice President under the provisions of the electoral bill.

Prospects of the Municipal Elections—Pittsburgh's Duties.

Several prominent gentlemen just from Philadelphia in speaking of the municipal election there, state that Stokley is good for at least fifteen thousand majority. It is the duty of the western metropolis of the State to reaffirm its Republican majority of November. No city in this Union has greater sacrifices to suffer in the ascendency of Democratic rule which is inimical to the progress of industry and the interests of the workingman.

Trouble from Randall's Rulings.

The ruling of Speaker Randall that, pending the deliberations of the Tribunal and the count of the electoral vote, there is but one legislative day, has occasioned so much confusion and embarrassment that the Committee on Rules will take the matter in hand and make such provisions that further difficulty may be averted. Vice President Ferry anticipating this trouble, at once took a practical view of the situation. At ten o'clock the Senate meets and awaits business in connection with the pending question. At twelve it proceeds to regular legislative business. The House Committee on Rules will report a somewhat similar mode of proceedings.

A Re-Canvass of New York's Vote—Startling Revelations Expected.

A private dispatch received here to-night says that a movement is on foot in the Legislature of New York to order a new canvass of the vote of that State. Recent developments have pointed out the way to startling revelations. A comparison of the aggregate on the Presidential vote shows an extraordinary excess of votes over the voting population and all confined to four or five States. It is said to approximate half a million.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1877.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD

Will testify before Senator Howe's committee early next week. The board is held subject to the order of the Morrison committee of the House. There is an understanding between the two committees that wherever the Senate committee desire, the Returning Board will appear before them and testify. Governor Wells sent a request to day to the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote, asking that he be allowed to give his testimony before them to-day, so that it could be placed before the public with the testimony which Littlefield is giving. The committee considered the request at a secret session this afternoon, and by a party vote refused to grant it, the five Democrats refusing to vote for it, and four Republicans voting to grant it. By the same vote the committee refused to allow the request of Governor Wells to be entered in the record of the proceedings.

THE OREGON INVESTIGATION—WHO SENT THE "GABBLE" TELEGRAM?

The Senate sub-committee investigating the subject of ineligible electors yesterday afternoon examined Senator Hitchcock in reference to a cipher dispatch sent from Oregon to Colonel Wm. T. Pelton. Senator Hitchcock recognized the signature and the body of the telegram as being in the handwriting of J. N. H. Patrick, of Omaha, Nebraska. The witness also recognized another telegram in cipher, signed "Gabble," to Samuel J. Tilden as being in the same handwriting.

Mr. Ben. Simpson, of Oregon, was recalled, and testified that he had not heard of Watts' ineligibility when he [Watts] was nominated for Presidential elector.

J. M. Johns was recalled and examined by Mr. Mitchell. He testified that he never heard of Watts' ineligibility until after the election.

William D. Spencer, journal clerk of the United States Senate, was called to give testimony as an expert, relative to the handwriting on two cipher dispatches, one of which was addressed to W. T. Pelton, of New York, and signed by J. N. H. Patrick, and the other addressed to Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, signed "Gabble." Mr. Spencer testified that he thought the dispatches were written by the same person and with the same kind of ink. His reason for thinking that these dispatches were written by the same person was that many of the letters to be found in both were similar in shape, &c.

James N. Fuzpatrick, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate corroborated the testimony of Mr. Spencer.

Mr. McLennon, of the Treasury Department, supported the previous experts.

N. C. Griswold, of Oregon, a Democrat, stated that the reason the National Democratic Committee were called upon to furnish money for contesting the issuing of the certificate of election to Dr. Watts was because the Oregon Democrats were poorer than a church contribution box. The committee will finish taking testimony on Monday.

A NICE LITTLE STORY ABOUT THE ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI—THE KEY TO THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

The investigation into the conduct of the late election in Mississippi was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning.

J. T. Leicester, president of the Hines county board of registers, who refused to testify before the committee yesterday, was recalled this morning, and testified that there was a conference of leading Democrats of Hines county, held at Raymond a short time before the election, at which it was proposed to furnish one of the Democratic judges of election at each polling place in Hines county with a duplicate key to the ballot box at the respective polling places. Witness furnished about fifteen of these duplicate keys to different men all of whom were white men, and all of whom were leading Democrats. No one called on him for a key. He does not remember the name of any man to whom he gave a key, but the men members that he slipped a small parcel into the vest pocket of one of the judges, remarking as he did so, "Here is something for you." Witness knew what the business does not remember who this man was; he thought, however, that he was a man whom he (witness) could trust. In giving the keys to the judges, he thought he got tell them what use was to be made of them; he thought they were all smart enough to understand how to use them. Witness did not use any of the keys, and does not know that any of the judges did.

In answer to a question from Senator Kelly, witness said: I suppose my idea was that if there were too many Republican votes in a ballot box, the key was to open the box and put in Democratic votes. He

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1877.

TURKEY wants a Governor for Bulgaria. Here's a fine chance for HAMPTON or NICHOLLS.

IT would be as possible to crush BEELZEBUB as TILDEN by moral force or evidence of guilt. Those distinguished parties would laugh with equal pleasure at the idea of being beaten by such weapons.

AN Albany paper alleges that "Mr. TILDEN from the first has been opposed to the Compromise plan." Yet every personal friend he had, in both Houses, voted for it. The Albany paper referred to must think its readers all belong to the marines.

BALTIMORE and Philadelphia are both ahead of New York in the grain business. The receipts for the three weeks ending January 20th were 1,211,900 bushels at Baltimore, and 1,207,000 bushels at Philadelphia, against 1,173,267 bushels at New York.

THE bonded debt of New York city now amounts to $148,707,257 79. There are not many State debts that come up to this figure. Last month stocks and bonds were issued, as additions to the debt, amounting to $2,612,508. Democratic "reform" is a pretty costly article.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S peculiar talents are not appreciated by the Electoral Commissioners. "Highest cunning" TILDEN'S investment in this instance was not a paying one. FIELD is altogether out of his element when he leaves the vicinity of the Tombs and the Five Points.

THE Washington *Republican* asserts that Judge Davis has stated that in his opinion he thought the question of returns was pretty decidedly settled; and that there was not a member of the Supreme Court but would hold that Congress had no right whatever to go behind the returns of a State. It is safest, however, to take all these reports *cum grano salis*.

THE annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Railway Commissioners, Hon. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., chairman, shows that the State has one mile of road to 4.28 square miles of territory, and 907 inhabitants, while Belgium has one mile to each 5.1 square miles, and 2,242 inhabitants. Consequently, railroads are "a drug in the market," and only 20.6 miles were built last year.

THE Connecticut Bourbons are greatly troubled over a bill which the State Legislature is now considering, providing checks to naturalization and reviving the old custom of challenging at the polls. The bill, it is intimated, will be vetoed by Governor HUBBARD, should it reach him, upon the ground that its operation would be likely to leave the Democratic cup-board bare of political necessaries.

THE financial pressure in Russia is being felt even at Odessa. This one of the richest cities of the empire, and yet its municipality *is not in sufficiently easy circumstances* just now to pay its employees. It is pretty evident that Russia's financial hour of danger is near, because the music she has been playing must be paid for. Bankruptcy is generally an efficacious means of keeping an unwieldly ambition within bounds.

BUSINESS, according to the New York *Public*, will have to work out its own salvation. No compromise at Washington will cure business troubles. There are still difficulties ahead which no political compromise can overcome. The settlement of the Presidential question in any manner whatever will not make the bankrupt solvent nor induce buyers to buy in any other than a cautious and sparing manner. The laws of trade are greater than even the laws of Congress.

THE *Post*, by implication, complains that TENNYSON is obscure. That paper wants to know the nature of the "increasing purpose" that through the ages runs, and how much it increases, and why. The poet himself declares its nature to be the widening of the thoughts of man. Its increase is in exact ratio with the decadence of the Democratic party, whose occasional and temporary successes only serve in the end to make such increase all the greater, by making it all the more necessary.

THE future of the stock market in the event of a realization of the hopes now entertained of a revival of business is discussed by the Boston *Advertiser*. It thinks that the effect of better times would be first seen in an increase of the operations of mills, manufactories and railroads, and an appreciation in the prices of the corresponding securities. On the other hand, such securities as State and municipal bonds, which have gone up under the demand for safe investments, will decline in value, as large amounts of them will be sold to realize capital for more profitable ventures.

THE New York *Sun* and Philadelphia *Times*, which never winced under the Oregon revelations, are very much shocked at the paid-for testimony of a lot of Louisiana pimps. It is all right, in their eyes, to buy an electoral vote for TILDEN in Oregon; but all wrong to propose to sell him, as their witness MADDOX did, the vote of Louisiana *when he thought he did not need it*. If the proposition ever was made, which is doubtful, there is no reason to doubt it would have been accepted, if TILDEN, just then, had not felt sure he was safely in possession of the one vote he needed, in Oregon.

"REFORM" is a failure in Georgia, where the Democracy has unrestrained sway. As an evidence of this read the following from the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer-Sun*. After noting that the present Democratic Legislature began its session with a grand flourish of trumpets for "reform," that paper says:

> Retrenchment was another good word with them, and economy another. In the fifteen days of the session the words have been worn threadbare. Not a trace of the original colors can be detected. All effected has been a succession of words—nothing but blow.
>
> And that is all such professions amount to, any where, when made by that party.

THE response which the South makes to the movement started in New York city for a solution of the Southern debt problem, although heartily indorsed by the Democratic organ of this city as alike "humane and just," is not encouraging to the holders of Southern bonds. The common opinion seems to be expressed by the Charleston *News and Courier* when it says: "The Southern people, poor as they are, seek, above all things, peace and low taxation; and they see no shorter way to reduce taxes than by reducing the public debt, or by not paying interest upon it. They cannot be forced to pay if they do not choose to pay. It is well known to them that, even if the volume of their public debt had not been increased, they are not nearly as well able to bear the burden as they were before the war. The tendency is to pay what the State is obliged to pay, and not a cent more. It will be necessary for the New York committee to use very strong arguments if they expect to induce any Southern State to take up any debt that can be cast off." Happily, it isn't often that a reputable journal can be found to praise a people for glorying in their own shame.

WE venture the prediction that, before the count of Louisiana is reached, the conspiracy of FIELD, LITTLEFIELD, PICKETT, MORRISSEY, MADDOX and others will be thoroughly exposed, and the tables completely turned on their infamous attempt to bulldoze the Electoral Commission. Governor WELLS, who will testify to-day, will swear that two prominent and wealthy Democratic citizens of New Orleans offered him a heavy bribe to count in the TILDEN electors. He seems, very foolishly, to have promised them, after rejecting their corrupt proposition, that he would keep the interview a secret, but since the Democrats in the committee have endeavored by false testimony to destroy his personal and official reputation, he no longer feels bound to respect his promise, and has telegraphed to the two New Orleans Democrats to that effect. His counsel will demand the production of all telegrams that passed between New York city and these two individuals during the session of the Returning Board. There is not the slightest doubt that the cunning attempt to blacken the Board will react with crushing effect upon the Democrats, when all the facts come out. General ANDERSON has already effectually disposed of the wretch, MADDOX, who evidently tried his best to make money out of the Returning Board, whichever way it decided, and is chagrined at his failure in the attempt to blackmail; while, as respects the evidence of LITTLEFIELD, a number of witnesses from New Orleans will testify to-day, proving that the Vernon return was stolen and altered by him, and that another return from that parish which he wrote was substituted in the place of the one so abstracted. Before the committee get through with the investigation, the dark extent of the shameful conspiracy will be made fully manifest.

LAST session the Democratic House refused the small appropriation asked for to enable the Iron and Steel Commission to prosecute their test experiments. It is to be hoped the error may not be repeated this session. We learn from the Buffalo *Commercial* that an immense testing machine of four hundred tons capacity has already been constructed at the Watervliet arsenal, and that everything is now in readiness to go on with an inquiry which bids fair to result in great good to humanity, science and commerce. The contradictory evidence given by experts before the coroner in the Ashtabula bridge investigation shows how little even scientists actually know about the strength and durability of iron. One purpose of the present commission is to demonstrate by practical experiments precisely how much and what kind of wear and tear these metals are capable of enduring. Had this been ascertained years ago the terrible calamity at Ashtabula might never have occurred. Another important question to be investigated by the commission is whether the tests applied by inspectors to steam boilers to ascertain whether they are fit for service, are not calculated to do great damage to the boilers. It is not improbable that these tests may in some cases have hastened explosions instead of preventing them. The commission believes that it can settle most of the questions now in dispute as to the strength of iron and steel, by throwing a flood of light on the whole subject, and the appropriation asked for to defray the cost of completing the requisite investigations should be made without delay.

THE Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times* says:

> Some of the Democratic leaders already are beginning to talk of Tilden's cabinet, and, in hotel corridors, are seriously dividing the offices. They declare with the utmost positiveness that there can be no further award in favor of the Democracy. I have yet to find any Democrat who doubts this. The Democracy is jubilant.
>
> And no wonder. Here is a great party that had gained a hard-fought victory, that no honest man ought to dispute, and et, because of the bluster, brag, threats and bull-dozing of its vanquished opponents it has agreed to submit the result to a scheme of chance. The victory which the whips and rifles of the LEGREES could not win in the South, has been won by rendering capital in the North timid, by threatening war on the floor of Congress and by setting sophists at work to try to prove that the unbroken precedent of our history, the right of the Vice President to count the vote, had no existence. The success of TILDEN would be the restoration of the rule of the South. What the policy of that section was has not passed out of the minds of any of the youngest of us. The South always made might right. The wealthy there always yrannized over the poor. The flagrant vices and immoralities of the slave system never ceased to be winked at and, in part, to be encouraged by both Church and State. The triumph of the Democratic party would be the triumph of a united South, and the restoration of the dominion of the South over the entire country.

THE Baltimore *American* states that MADDOX, the witness of FIELD in the Louisiana case, is nothing but a common swindler. It says:

> This man came prominently into notice in 1870 as one of the negotiators of the fraudulent stock of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company. The good people of The city were astounded one fine summer day by the announcement that Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the company, had surreptitiously issued stock to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars. The signature of the President that appeared on each of the fraudulent certificates was pronounced to be a forgery, and the company disclaimed all responsibility therefor. Crawford left the city, and we do not know that the true history of the fraud was ever made public.
>
> The forged certificates were sent to different towns and cities and deposited with whatever bank would take them as collateral security for a loan. Joseph T. Maddox negotiated a number of these loans, and he was charged with being accessory to the fraud. It seems that Maddox pretends to have some sort of a claim against the Government for cotton or tobacco destroyed during the war. This claim (whether real or fictitious) has afforded him a basis for financial operations for a number of years. Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company, was weak enough to take an interest in the claim, and it is generally believed that it was the pressure for money to prosecute the claim, or to pay for the share which he purchased, that led to the forgery.

WE are glad to see that people are beginning to rise up in indignant protest against the shameless disregard of newspaper "interviewers" of that sacred privacy to which every family claims a right. There is no doubt a part of the life of every one of us which is public property, and therefore the legitimate subject of public comment and criticism. But there is another part which is in the strictest sense private, with which "a stranger doth not intermeddle." It is of course impossible to formulate a universal law that shall guard the latter, and leave the former open to the incursion of those whose taste may lead them thither; indeed, the dividing line is never stationary. Under the present system of news-gathering that part of life which is public is daily growing larger, and the privacy of family and personal matters is more and more disregarded. But while this is a fact, it is one which most thoughtful and sensitive persons deeply regret; and they ought to resent the improper parading of their names in a newspaper with as much indignation as they would the intrusion of an unwelcome guest at their dinner tables. Against the latter, however, there is an easy defense, while they must trust for protection against the former to the good sense and the right minded delicacy of those who write for the press. The professional "interviewer," however, is generally destitute of both of these qualities.

THERE appears to be no end to the machinations of interested pettifogging lawyers who succeed in persuading credulous Americans that they are heirs to English estates of fabulous value. The historian MACAULAY now takes his turn, one GEORGE MACAULAY, out at Denver, Colorado, who claims to be heir to the title, real estate and personal chattels of his late Lordship, having instituted preliminary proceedings to substantiate his claim. It is very easy to dispose of this new mare's nest. As to the title, Lord MACAULAY'S patent was to himself and the heirs male of his body, in the usual language of such documents. As he was never married and left no such heirs, the title of course expired with him. As to his real estate, if he left any, it went by law to his brother, Rev. JOHN MACAULAY, still living in Lancashire, England, and to his male descendants. As to his personal estate, he disposed of every farthing of it by his last will and testament, as he had a perfect right to do, and his legatees are enjoying it, and will continue to do so, in spite of all the claimants in the world. A more absurd case was never gotten up, and the Denver dupe had better make up his mind to lose what money he has already expended, and go to herding sheep.

THAT class of Democrats who deal in personal abuse as their only argument, have become suspicious that Judge BRADLEY is against TILDEN, and they are, consequently, full of stories discreditable to his standing as a judge. They charge him with being a lobbyist, a hard swearer, a cruel and passionate man, and that he was a Camden and Amboy man, during the time that corporation ruled New Jersey, and at one time President of the now defunct New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. They also charge that he was chosen by GRANT to go upon the Supreme bench to reverse the decision of CHASE against the constitutionality of greenbacks, and that he held Supreme Court Chambers in the city of Newark, pretending to hold them in Texas, where his judicial district is, and that he did this in the interest of FREMONT and in order to accomplish a dishonorable transfer of the Trans-Continental Railroad. These charges are all evidently trumped up for the purpose of laying the foundation for a charge of foul play if TILDEN is ruled out.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> A Republican lawyer connected with the Louisiana case said to this night: "We can not at present give our side of the Louisiana bribery story. It is the purpose of the Democratic Committee under Dudley Field's leadership to conceal the Republican side of the case, and possibly the Democrats hope to prevent it ever being being made public at any time. All I can say is that it is a most damnable conspiracy, and that in a few days we shall be able to prove this to the satisfaction of every honest man in the country. Meanwhile, the people of the country are not to be disturbed. The whole story is a conspiracy of perjured and indicted thieves and scoundrels, and when the truth is told the public will be startled."
>
> The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Elections will commence to develop the Republican side of this story as soon as eleven or twelve important witnesses arrive from Louisiana, who started last night.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, in response to an invitation to attend the meeting at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on last Saturday week, sent a letter to a friend in that city, which clearly points out the true path of duty to every wavering Republican and every good citizen. He states that he earnestly desires the re-election of Mayor STOKLEY, because he believes that "the Republican party is the proper party to control this Government, for the present, at least," and that "the Democratic party are not seeking reform but a change of power," which would "be reform in the wrong direction." This doctrine is as applicable here as there, and we venture to say that it has as much force in Pittsburgh and Allegheny as in any other city in the Commonwealth.

NO STONE marks the grave of Governor John W. Geary, and a movement was begun a short time ago by the soldiers of the old White Star Division, commanded by General Geary during the rebellion, to repair the neglect. No costly monument is proposed—simply a plain, substantial memorial to mark the spot where reposes the soldier and the civilian.—*Philadelphia Press.*

As Governor GEARY died rich, and his family are in comfortable circumstances, we think it hard upon the poor soldiers who served under him that they should be called upon to repair such a neglect. If he family were unable to do it, the appeal to others for help might well be made, but as that contingency does not exist we cannot see the force of the appeal.

THE exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, last week, were of an aggregate value of $692,485.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The applications for space in the permanent Philadelphia Exposition are greater than the space available.

Brother Moody expresses a dislike for "soggy people," which is very characteristic of a wideawake man.

Silhouette is the rage in valentines, this year, and is as serviceable as brilliant colors in producing inartistic effects.

The wheat belt is gradually shifting from the Northwestern to the Middle, Western and Southwestern States.

The commercial travelers of New England, who are 10,000 strong, are to organize an association, and have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for a charter.

Palestine is gradually undergoing a transformation through the foreign colonies that are being planted in it. The German element is especially strong.

Winning her way. The Boston Women's Education Association has established a well-appointed chemical laboratory, where women can study under peculiar advantages.

Is this Christianity? The Marquis of Salisbury has inserted in all the leases of houses and estates owned by him a provision that they shall in no case be let to Jews.

Lessening the burdens. The Emperor of Japan has reduced farmers' taxes from 3½ per cent to 2½ per cent per annum. The revenues of the empire are thus impaired to the extent of $16,000,000.

The Southern Pacific develops a project to make a new State of southern California, with Los Angeles for the capital, and a new railroad scheme for a line from Austin to the Gulf of California, where the continent is only 800 miles wide.

Isn't it a little queer that the Methodist ministers of New York city should, as they did at a conference the other day, repudiate evangelists? The whole Methodist church is evangelist, and itself the child of evangelism, and evangelism the child of the New Testament.

A new opportunity for forgery has been brought to light, the presentation of forged powers of attorney to the treasury at Washington, by means of which parties draw the interest on registered government bonds which belong to those whose names they have forged.

Lancaster, in this State, wants to buy a ten-acre park. In this park it is proposed to place a statue of Robert Fulton. If enough of the people of the United States will furnish the money, Lancaster will have a fine park and a superior statue. Everybody is allowed to subscribe.

The extensive and valuable deposits of iron ore, and of coal in the country traversed by the Virginia Midland and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, have attracted the attention of experts and capitalists, who think this field of production among the most important in the United Utates.

Our American watch-makers will now have the ingenuity of English inventors and the low price of English labor to compete with. There is in full operation at Birmingham the factory of the English Watch Company, giving work to three hundred hands and making watches by machinery, after the Waltham and Elgin originals. Many of their watches have already been sold in the English market.

The famine districts of India embrace, in the aggregate, an area larger in extent than the United Kingdom, in which want of rain has caused a complete failure of all crops, and a population as large as that of England reduced to a state of poverty which would end in the death of millions if it were not for the aid of Government, and must in any case end in death to a large number, since it would need superhuman power to preserve the lives of the unfortunate people in many of the inaccessible communities of the jungles and the mountains.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

A Vote of Thanks—The Question of Capital Punishment—Railroad Rivalry—Minnesota Mill Men Building the Wheat Market—A Chinese Missionary—Confidence Among Republicans—Going to the Black Hills—Lazy Mendicants—Donnelly's Farewell Yawk.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. PAUL, January 27, 1877.

My letter in the COMMERCIAL of the 23d inst. created quite a sensation here on its arrival. A friend took a copy to the Merchants' Hotel, where the Lieutenant Governor and about twenty of the Legislators stop, and a session was at once called in the corridor and the letter read by one of the clerks of the Senate, and a vote of thanks tendered the writer for the truthful picture of the Minnesota Legislature.

During the past week the various committees have visited the State institutions, such as the three normal schools in different portions of the State, the Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and Asylum for the Blind, the State Prison and House of Correction, and I believe all bring a favorable report. There is some legislation which will yet elicit considerable debate and require much labor. The question of capital punishment will probably be disposed of. As the law now stands, a murderer has the choice of his punishment. If he pleads guilty he it sentenced to the State's prison for life, whilst if he pleads not guilty and a jury convicts him, the punishment is death, and in this peculiar predicament two men are now placed for the same crime. They were both indicted for the murder of a woman, to which one plead guilty and is now in the State's prison, whilst the other pleaded not guilty, was tried and convicted and is now under sentence of death. It was by pleading guilty that the Younger brothers escaped the gallows, and it is on account of their escape that the present movement was instituted.

There is considerable rivalry between the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul Pacific Railroad. The latter has already graded a large portion of road from Glyndon, on the Northern Pacific road, to Pembina, and also from St. Cloud towards Glyndon, which is about twelve miles east of Moorhead. If this road is constructed, all the freight arriving here from the East for Manitoba will pass over its line, and thereby deprive the L., S. & M. of the same from here to the Northern Pacific junction, a distance of 150 miles, and on the Northern Pacific road a distance of 200 miles, and leave that much of those two roads utterly valueless during the winter, and it sole dependence will then be the freights by lake in the summer.

If any of the mills about your city have heretofore been running on Minnesota wheat, tell them they must look elsewhere for their supply for next summer, since an effort is being made to purchase about every bushel in the State by the mills here and at Minneapolis, to keep them running until harvest, and there will probably be scarceiy one bushel shipped. It is estimated that the Minneapolis mill men have now 1,000,0.0 bushels of wheat in their graineries, and 5,000,000 bushels in the hands of farmers, and yet they have shut down their mills. There seems to be a rat in the meal barrel somewhere, and it seems to me that the thing looks like a trick, and that after bulling the wheat market all winter, they now shut down for the purpose of scaring farmers who still hold their wheat. It looks to me like a regular bulldozing affair, and I am of the opinion some one will get hurt before the dance is over.

The latest sensation here was the arrival of Wong Chin Foo, a Chinese missionary, who came here to convert the people to the religion of Buddha. In this Western country the unbelievers in the Christian religion are very numerous, and as a matter of course as unstable as the wind, as all unbelievers are who come one loose from the revealed Word of God, and ready to build up a god of their own at a moment's warning. This "Heathen Chinee" preached two sermons to crowded houses, and made such an impression that I believe if he would preach about two more, the one-half of the people here would go about with little candy gods in their pockets.

The Republicans are confident that Hayes will be declared President of the United States by the joint commission, but no one desires that unless proof is clear that Tilden obtained his apparent majority in Louisiana by fraud and violence—a matter, I apprehend, which is evident to any fair and unbiased mind.

Now look out for editorials in the Democratic papers prepared by Tilden's editorial bureau, either to bulldoze or flatter the judges and other Republicans on that Commission. What a sight it would be for a President of the United States to appear in court to defend a suit against him for defrauding the Government out of its dues, and that fraud involving the crime of perjury; and how beautifully it would sound on the ear to refer—Should Tilden be declared elected, such a scene of hair-pulling as there will be between the expectants for office the world never saw. It is all the place can do now to keep the peace between the Democrats as they have to-win. If they win, the sight will be simply pro-di-gious. The greatest sport here will be between the old liners and the ensgade Republicans.

There is an organization in this city for the relief of the poor, and many a hungry mouth has been filled and many a meal provided during the winter for able bodied men who said they were unable to procure work. The superintendent of the institution concluded that men should not perish for want of work and had a large pile of wood hauled before the door, in two days, out of thirteen of these men dying for want of work, two were willing to saw wood for their meals. The wood still remains unsawed, but the applications for relief have wonderfully diminished, and the institution is not likely to be overrun while the pile remains there.

Some time in March a company will leave here for the Black Hills, and if any of the readers of the COMMERCIAL feel like trying their luck in that new El Dorado, I would advise them to join this company, since by starting thus early they will avoid all delays from swollen streams and impassible lakes and marshes, as the rivers and lakes will all yet be frozen over. The passage from Bismarck under these circumstances will be easy and short. M. C. Tuttle, of this city, can be addressed on this subject. The weather for the past week has been delightful, and it has been thawing for several days, and the sleighing in and about the city is about played out.

Donelly, failing to elect Cooper, and seeing his end draw nigh, as all earthly ambitions and expectations must, and being reminded of a good heart and philosophic mind, purchases his coffin and passes away with the following melting strain, published in his own paper: "What is there in this sad world to smile over? Windom goes back to the Senate; Strait goes back to the House and Jim Green goes back to the d——l. Hayes is elected President. Peter Cooper has no patronage to distribute, and Finley has squelched, suppressed and obliterated Bill Lee. Do you wonder, brother Castle, that we are as melancholy as a boiled owl?"

A. P. H.

PERSONAL.

The new Illinois Senator, Judge David Davis, is, it is reported, worth the pleasant little sum of $3,000,000.

A young merchant of Philadelphia, who four years ago inherited a round $50,000 in cash, has lost it all in speculation, and is now a clerk at ten dollars per week.

The youngest son of John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies," died on Tuesday evening in Brooklyn. The little fellow figured in Mr. Habberton's book as "Toddie," and was a child of great promise.

A striking illustration of the hard times among politicians as well as other folks is afforded in the fact that among the special police sworn in at the Capitol, the other day, were two ex-Governors, one ex-Judge and one ex-Congressman, and several prominent State politicians who have been hanging about Washington for months waiting for something to turn up.

Mrs. Phœbe A. Hannaford was an exemplary pastor; an eloquent preacher, and in all respects an example and blessing to her people, yet she has just been deposed from her parish on Jersey City Heights, because the ladies of the congregation demand a male pastor. This, however, is the neighborhood in which Glendenning obtained his unpleasant notoriety, and "poor Mary Pomeroy" died.

Two German explorers have recently ended life. Herr Barth, the German explorer who was engaged in surveying Portuguese possessions in Africa for the Government of Portugal, committed suicide in Loango while delirious with fever, not long since, and Herr Mohrr, another German explorer who belonged to the expedition, and who was searching for the sources of the Congo river, has just died in the midst of his work.

The *Jewish Gazette* says that the life of James Gordon Bennett is all that stands in the way of the Roman Catholic church receiving Miss Bennett, the family property, and the *Herald* itself. The same paper is right in protesting against the use of the phrases a "Jew peddler," a "Jew fence" and others of the kind. What a cry there would be if the newspapers would report a "Roman Catholic burglar," a "Methodist forger," an "Episcopalian sneak thief" or a "Quaker prize fighter."

All aboard for Jerusalem! A railroad from Joppa to the sacred city has already been opened.

The Weather in Europe.

The London and Paris correspondents of the New York *Times* furnish some interesting information concerning the weather in Europe this winter. In England the rainfall in December was the heaviest known for seventy years, and there never was a wetter January. The damage done to crops, railways, farm buildings and to private dwelling houses throughout the country will amount to millions sterling; while the disasters at sea have been far more serious than was imagined. The Paris correspondent, writing January 8, says: "Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, I may say without exaggeration, there has never been a winter like this. Since the end of autumn we have had spring-like weather, with no cold, no frost and very little rain. To-day it is scarcely cold enough for an overcoat, and a light summer shower is falling, with intervals of sunshine, which makes one look with wonder upon the trees that still remain stark and bare. No one would be surprised to see them budding out."

In Russia there has been an unexceptionally rigorous winter. The cold at Moscow has been intense, and at St. Petersburg it has interfered seriously with outdoor pleasure. The Russian army upon the frontier is suffering terribly. It was sent down there just at the beginning of winter, and has to lie idle in a low, marshy district, where the winds form the Black sea and from the ravines of the ice-bound Caucasus sweep in by turns with great violence. It is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas found his army in so bad a condition that he would not take the responsibility of commanding it. The men were dying like sheep with the murrain, and the Grand Duke feigned illness in order to get recalled to St. Petersburg, to remain until war was declared, for he could not bear the idea of seeing an inactive army melt away day by day without obtaining any good result.

The Re-enslavement of the Blacks.

Florida, in the hands of a usurping White-Line element, augurs future oppression and wretchedness. The Legislature of the State has, by the most flagrant lawlessness, unseated Republican members until it has secured a Democratic two-thirds majority in both Houses. With this majority the White-Liners propose to inaugurate and carry out a policy which will lead to a virtual re-enslavement of the colored race on a basis much worse than the old system of human slavery, and much more repugnant to our free institutions.

The Legislature has shrewdly and viciously passed a law which says that "any person *convicted* shall not vote or be allowed the elective franchise privileges." The law does not say convicted of any special crime, but simply convicted. This infamous enactment, in order to follow out the nefarious scheme, will be furnished food to work on by another law, which will be called the vagrant act. Under this legislation the white owners of large plantations propose to force the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket or suffer the affliction of being thrown out of employment; and thus denied work, they will become vagrants and prosecuted as such, under the act mentioned, be convicted and, therefore, disfranchised.

Human liberty and the rights of citizenship, guaranteed by the Constitution, are by this lawless and flagrant usurpation of power to be made most worthless things, and even the source of human suffering.—*National Republican.*

Bushnell Forrest, son of the notorious rebel General, is trying to shovel his way through the snow to bread-and-butter up in Syracuse.

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Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

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7. Having control of a large list of the best number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give their advertisers the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
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11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

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WM. SEMPLE,
New Goods, New
IN
We take special pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to a new and complete line of
Black Cashmeres
we have just opened, in all the different and various qualities, lowest to very finest grades, in Wool, All Wool and Silk Warp, and offered at quite a reduction in prices from former goods.
Black Dress Silks.
And to another opening to-day of Black and Colored Dress Silks, offered at prices making them Special Good Bargains.
☞ The previous line of these goods having been so highly appreciated and proven such a success, we are pleased to announce in our new Silks, if saying, still better values.
New Suitings, &c.
We have the following additional bargains now on our counters, which are all New Goods lately opened.
At 10c, Plaids and Plaid Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 8½ and 10c, new Poplin and Wool Plaid Suitings.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
New Styles Fresh Dress Goods.
At 22 and 25c, new Basket Suitings, formerly 37½ and 50c.
At 15c, Wool Striped Oversuitings.
Serges and Brocades.
Also, a new line, opened to-day, in Single and Double Serges, All Wool Striped Satteens, All Wool Striped Brocades, Striped and Plain Cashmere Suitings, together with new novelties in French, English and American Dress Fabrics of new designs, at extremely
Low Prices!
Extra good bargains in Black Alpacas and Mohairs, of new and superior makes.
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AND
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The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and also of the Bullion, Produce, Provision and Stock Broker, will continue to be conducted in the future as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of readers, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

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The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always claiming the right to differ with any party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and principles upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper end (as we believe) peaceful solution, will fall of interest to no thinking man, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 3, 1877.

The local money market to-day, as during the week just ended, was without any new features, the usual run of business being enjoyed and the usual rates of discount being maintained, of 7@8 per cent. on prime business paper and 6@7 per cent. on first-class collaterals. We say the usual run of business was enjoyed during the week, but in an accommodated way, as the returns of the Clearing House show a noticeable advance over the business of last week:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 29	$ 688,929 34	$109,301 55
January 30	775,700 88	135,042 97
January 31	622,890 61	163,669 10
February 1	770,424 13	145,284 15
February 2	741,480 01	208,222 78
February 3	693,382 10	128,415 44
Total	$4,493,907 07	$870,445 96
Last week	4,145,644 99	741,339 19

Exchanges for January $19,068,595 73; balances for January $3,494,087 87.

—It is gratifying to learn that shipbuilding along the eastern coast has revived from the severe depression which it suffered for several years, in consequence of the falling off in the carrying trade. The estimate of the shipping to be put afloat in Maine the present year foots up 87,000 tons, while a like exhibit is made in several others of the coast States. Taking this into connection with the increase of our exports, we have the promise of better times from seaward.

—The President has expressed his satisfaction at the elaborate discussion drawn out by his suggestions as to the plan and feasibility of specie resumption. He is reported as having said that resumption may occur within a month; that there would not likely be much demand for gold in case of resumption, because the holders of greenbacks could get four per cent. gold bonds for them; that he does not favor the issue of more than $100,000,000 of these bonds into which to fund greenbacks, such bonds to be available as security for bank circulation; that there is an increasing trade balance in our favor, including specie, which is an important element in the problem of specie resumption.

In the course of the elaborate discussion which pleases the President, a doubt is raised, viz: Is it certain that these 4 per cent. bonds will command par in gold when thrown upon the market? If they should not, the holders of greenbacks would certainly prefer gold. As the value of the bonds cannot be exactly known until they are upon the market it is considered unsafe to put confidence in them too implicitly. Furthermore, it is argued that "the safety of the experiment would be especially doubtful if the bonds were made available as security for bank notes, unless the banks were at the same time required to prepare for the coming redemption of their notes, for there would be a bank expansion sufficient to counteract in a great measure the greenback contraction."

That the trade balance in our favor includes specie is something to think of, but at the same time the fact that we must send off yearly between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000 in specie to meet the interest upon our securities held abroad is something to think of also.

As to the means at hand for resumption the New York *Evening Post* says:

In view of the talk of resumption of specie payments by the Treasury in the early future attention will naturally be devoted to the items in that statement which have a direct bearing on resumption. The amount of demand debts, for the coin payment of which provision must be made before resumption, is given in this statement at $355,050,234. On January 1 this item was $366,120,646. This is one side of the account; the other shows the means at hand to provide for the payment of the debt as these debts as may be presented. The total coin balance in the Treasury is given at $98,477,680; on the first day of January it was $96,517 418. We recently showed that on January 1, 1877, $96,517,418 there was on January 1, 1877, applicable for resumption the sum of $29,914,068. It will now be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to examine it, judging by to-day, it will not be seriously complained of.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Jan. 13	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
Flour, bbls	8,338	8,546	11,400	6,853
Apples, bbls	141	608	487	643
Beans, bxs	53	643	66	146
Corn, bus	5,962	9 900	15,12	13,694
Wheat, bus	3,656	6,746	9,41	7,337
Barley, bus	2,380	5,052	17,48	7,490
Rye, bus	415	1,27	1,34	3,342
Oats, bus	11,821	13,106	11,15	12,254
Butter, pkgs	367	389	57	505
Bacon, pcs	17,747	3,742	8,224	15,374
Bacon, cs	1474	300	497	322
Potatoes, bus	893	2,983	2,450	7,342
Hay, bales	1,450	1,098	3,087	2,867

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Corn and wheat are steadily coming into market, but not in quantities to seriously affect prices. The market is weaker for both, but in the case of wheat, unsettled, and there are no quotable changes. Wheat is a shade lower than when last reported, but hardly enough to warrant the slight change in our quotations. Oats hold their own, and barley and rye continue dull. We quote: Prime red wheat $1 45@1 48 ₱ bushel; amber do $1 46@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn—Ear on wheels 50c; on track bulk ₱ bushel; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats—Prime white 39@40c ₱ bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 73@75c ₱ bushel. Barley 85c ₱ bushel for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and without changes in prices. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red wheat flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy No. 1 do $8 50@9 00; straight roller $7 25@7 00 per barrel; keg $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is firm at the following quotations: Bran $17 00@19 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@26 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The supply sufficient, and demand not more than moderate. We quote: No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $12 00@13 00 from first hands baled, Prairie—Upland $11 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market is still slow, but a better trade is reported to-day. The supply of nearly all articles is sufficient, and more are coming in every day. Quotations remain generally unchanged.

APPLES—Are plenty, and in moderate demand at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel for the best; lower grades 90c@$1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Going slowly, and quoted at 35@38c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little wanted, and quoted at 30@ 33c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 ₱ bushel.

BACON CURS—We quote: Plain hams 6¼@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5½@5¾c; medium green 4¾@5c; red topped middle; inferior not desired; uncooked in fair demand at 5¾@ 5¾c, as to quality.

HONEY—Very little doing and quoted at 30@35c ₱ lb for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 9c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Still scarce and quoted at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

HOPS—California comb 23c ₱ lb; home honey 20c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $9 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Market slow and supply sufficient. We quote: $3 50@4 00, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ₱ lb for prime; 2@3c for sliced; dried peaches 15c; evaporated peaches 15@20c ₱ pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 85@1 90 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Market well supplied. We quote: Choice solid packed 19@21c per ₱; do roll 22@ 25c; choice dairy rolls 23@25c.

EGGS WHEAT FLOUR—In fair demand at $3 75@ 4 00 per cwt for primes; $4 75@5 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote at prime Ohio factory at 13¾ @14c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York factory, 14@15c; Limburger, 12@13c; in a jobbing way. Young American 13@; factory 13c.

SALTS—Not much doing yet. The rates at the store are: Covered at $3 50@3 60 ₱ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $3 25@3 50.

EGGS—Fresh are coming in freely. We quote fresh at 30@32c ₱ dozen and pickled at 25@26c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ lb. At wholesale $6 00@7 00 in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 30@40c ₱ lb at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and quoted at 7¾@ 8c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The season being about over the supply of both dressed and live is nearly exhausted. The demand is very light. We quote nominally. Dressed—Spring chickens 20c. We quote live turkeys at 7½@8c; dressed 12¼@13c ₱ lb. Live chickens in coop 6½@6½c ₱ pair. Ducks, 6@7c ₱ pair; dressed, 12¼@13½c ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 9@9½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Large receipts have come to hand within the last few days, and prices have declined somewhat and are quite plentiful now. We quote: $1 15 ₱ bushel on wharf and $1 20@ 1 25 at store. A few sweets are in market and quoted at $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally: Pittsburgh primes for prime country stock; 16c for best city make; wine vinegar 26c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Common fleece, ₱ lb 32c; ¼ to ½ blood, ₱ lb 33@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 40c; tub-wash, ₱ lb, 42c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 25@30c; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

A very fair trade was reported by the provision dealers, but very few changes in prices. We quote the ruling prices below:

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon was steady, and we quote sugar-cured at 12¾c ₱ lb. Shoulders were steady at 8¾c. Dried beef sugar-cured, was firm at 13c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 11¾c; 5¾ bbls 12¾c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12c; ¼ bbls 12¾c; 10-¾ pails 13c; 5-¾ tin pails 14½c; 5-¾ do, 14½c; 3-¾ caddies, 14¾c; 5-¾ do, 14¾c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 per gallon; extra No. 1, 85@90c; No. 1, 78@80c. No. 2, 66@68c; miners' white winter 65c; miners' yellow winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 80c per gallon; extra 90c; No. 1, do 80c; No. 2 65c; white winter miners' oil 66c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and quoted at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8¼c per pound; country do 7½c per pound; rough 5¾c per pound.

Groceries.

We have nothing to add to or take away from the quotations of groceries given below. The market generally was satisfactory.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25½c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	24½c	Standard B	11½c
Prime Rio	23½c	Do. extra C	11 c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@10 c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Yellow C	9 @9¼c
Java	29 c	Franklin, B	10¾@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Orleans, B	9¾@10 c
Rio in papers	27@28 c	Cut Loaf	12½c
3d grade do	25@26 c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	24@25c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in pr.	32 @36 c	Granulated	12¼c
Java, in bulk	30@35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Str'g cm. N. O	50c
Young Hyson	25@65 c	Prime	55c
Gunpowder	35 @ 90 c	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@80 c	Ex. white drips	62@65c
Japan	25@45 c	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	30@45 c	Golden drips	50@55c
Fancy do	1 00	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Souchong	28 @75 c	Pearl	3½@4 c
Spices (whole).		Silver gloss	9c
Cloves	50 c	Corn	7½@10½c
Pepper	20 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	30@ 35c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	@1 15	*Rice.*	
Ginger	18 c	Choice Carolina	8@8½c
Soaps.		Louisiana	7½@8¼c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20	*Soda.*	
S. S. Stat. ₱ box	3 75	Bi-carb, bxs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Extra family do	4 50	Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers	5½c
Extra olive do	3 80	*Candles.*	
Do N. Y. City ₱ b	9 c	Star, full wt	16 c
German mottled do	6½c	Tallow, in barrels	9½c
California, ₱ box	4 20	Mould	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$5 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	8 00
Extra No. 2 do	17 00	Lake Fish, lf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 75
No. 1 medium	12 50	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	9 00	Medium do	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12¼
White fish, lf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring, do	40

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ doz at $1 @2 25; tomatoes do $1 80; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 35; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 30; peaches, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 50; pickles, bbls, $8 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layer raisins, new crop, new box $2 25; Muscatel $2 00; mat raisins $4 25 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 9½@10c; Sultanas 12c. Dates Sgs@6c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 18@ 20c; Prunes, old, 6c; new, 7½c. Almons—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 40c. Cheese—Prime to fancy 10@ 12c. Figs—Smyrna 16@20c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 11@12c. Pecans 14@15c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box, $2 75. Oranges—Messina $2 75 ₱ box; Florida $3 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKIES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 20 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 18c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 32c; California grain bags 9c; English 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 35c; do 2¼ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 24c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—The advance in belting recently made and reported is maintained. The market is without any special features. The price list is as follows:

	Per foot.		
1 inch wide	$ 5	5 inches wide	$ 25
1¼ inch wide	15	5¼ inches wide	63
2 inches wide	21	6 inches wide	69
2¼ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
3 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	93
3¼ inches wide	39	10 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	51	14 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

LEATHER AND HIDES—There has been a noticeable falling off in the demand for leather recently, and sales are restricted to immediate wants. Oak, rough, leather and No. 1 finished barrels are in light supply. Of other kinds the supply equals the demand. Our quotations are without material change. The quotations on hides are unchanged.

Leather			
Oak sole, country ₱ lb		$	30@ 34
Oak sole, city			36@ 38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy			28@ 30
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid			28@ 30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy			28@ 30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid			28@ 30
Red sole, good damaged			24@ 27
Oak, crop leather			36@ 38
Harness, city oak			36@ 38
Harness, country			32@ 34
Harness, No. 2 and common			26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot			13@ 17
Calf skirting ₱ lb			37@ 40
Calf bridle and line, ₱ doz		$4 00@$6 00	
Belt leather ₱ lb			28@ 30
Finished calf, ₱ foot			90@$1 20
Finished upper, ₱ foot			16@ 20
Finished kips ₱ lb			30@ 40
Hides.			
Green salted cows		8	@ 8¾
Green salted steers, light		8	@ 8¾
Green salted steers, heavy		8	@ 8¾
Green salted calf		12	@13
Green butcher cows			5¼
Green butcher steers, light			6
Green butcher steers, heavy			7
Green butcher calf			10

BROOMS—The market is particularly active, the demand upon manufacturers in some instances exceeding the supply. Below we give the new card prices:

No. 3 hurl, plain handles, red corn	$1 90
No. 3 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 15
No. 5 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 40
No. 1 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 90
No. 3 hurl, plain handles, green corn	2 15
No. 3 hurl, painted hd's, brace finish	2 25
No. 4 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	2 50
No. 5 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	2 75
No. 6 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	3 00
No. 3 carpet, velvet finish	3 25
No. 4 carpet, velvet finish	3 50
No. 5 carpet, velvet finish	3 75
No. 3 parlor, extra fine	3 75
No. 4 parlor, extra fine	4 00
Hotel broom	3 50@4 00
Toy brooms, plain finish	1 25@1 50
Toy brooms, velvet finish	1 50@1 75
Whisks, polished, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 50
Whisks velvet finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 50@1 75

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices as follows: Wine crackers 7c; sugar crackers 7c; extra butter crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; extra Boston 10c; pilot bread 5c; sugar wafers 10c; lemon biscuit 12c. Trenton hard made crackers 9 per pound.

HEMP—The demand is slow at $12 00@12 50 for Kentucky rough.

IRON—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gal, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1 winter strained, light, 150 degrees fire test, 33c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 29@29½c; extra engine (amber color), 30c. No. 1 engine (amber color), 29c; extra engine (dark), 28c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 26@27c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 16c. Sperm oil—Crude, 70c; extra oil 140 fire test 85@86c; residuum (prepared), 84 00. Lard oil—Extra (common) in bags (1 gal), $1 80 ₱ 1,000; 3 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $3 70; 10 lbs do, $6 00; 16 lbs do, $9 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards, 15½c ₱ lb; ⅜ inches and upwards, 15½c; ½ and 5-16 inch diameter, 16½c; tarred rope and jath yarn 14½c; bay sash and lather line 14½c. Tarred hemp hall 6¼@7c. Hawser laid 13½c ₱ lb; hawser laid bolt rope yarns 16½c; sand pump rope 15½c. Sisal rope ½ inch diameter and upwards 11½c ₱ lb; ⅜ inch and upwards, 12¾c; ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter 13½c; spoke and leather twine 11½c; lath yarn 11½c.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

February 3.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts crude rail bbls.	Exp'ts Penn'a R. R. bbls.	Exp'ts Al. Val. R. bbls.
Monday, January 29	4,971	.....	1,500
Tuesday, January 30	2,499	.....	3,685
Wednesday, Jan. 31	2,289	.....	514
Thursday, February 1	235	.....	2,462
Friday, February 2	2,120	.....	.....
Saturday, February 3	787	.....	1,215
Total for week	9,992	.....	7,335
Since Jan. 1, 1877	48,771	.....	43,320
To February 3, 1877	58,663	.....	50,661
Same time 1876	19,412	.....	23,340
Same time 1875	4,596	.....	11,566
Same time 1874	26,753	3,752	6,462
Same time 1873	143,399	5,767	28,694
Same time 1872	103,935	6,555	58,578
Same time 1871	84,439	13,700	32,574
Same time 1870	67,825	8,836	37,628
Same time 1869	76,190	4,830	26,624

BUSINESS—The crude market since our last has been decidedly dull with no improvement in regard to prices or demand. There has been a steady decline in values at the leading points in the oil regions, the week's decline being from 40c to 46c per barrel. There were various attempts to enhance values, but all to no purpose, the advance one day was pretty certain to be lost the next, prices going even all lower. There was also a slight falling off as compared with last week. The outlook is not a very rosy one just now, but then the oil market changes so rapidly that there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

The following are the sales and resales of petroleum as reported in the oil regions for the past two weeks:

	Bbls.		
Monday	48,000	Thursday	91,000
Tuesday	55,000	Friday	81,000
Wednesday	75,000	Saturday	35,000
Total for the week			385,000
Last week			331,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	10,195	9,992

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to

	Barrels.
February 3, 1877	58,663
Same time 1876	109,412
Same time 1875	64,596
Same time 1874	208,482
Same time 1873	143,399
Same time 1872	103,935
Same time 1871	68,439
Same time 1870	67,825
Same time 1869	76,190
Same time 1868	121,220
Same time 1867	67,825
Same time 1866	45,954

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil cast for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
A. V. R. R., barrels	6,823	7,335

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years, from January 1 to February 3:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
P. R. R	5,747	3,752	.....	.....	.....
A. V. R. R	28,094	74,827	11,595	29,540	50,661
Total	33,841	78,579	11,595	29,540	50,661

SATURDAY.

The market during the week was devoid of any new feature of importance, dealers in refined being very apart in their views. The result was sales were few and far between. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. So far as refined is concerned we have no material change to note. Holders here are asking 24c to the home trade, although it can be purchased in New York at less money from second hands, while from first hands 25½c is asked. The week's decline from second hands is 2@3c per gallon. Cases held at 30@ 31½c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia dullness was the ruling feature of the markets. In the absence of sales we quote nominally 25½c; cases 30c.

PARKER, February 3, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been very sensitive to-day, with numerous fluctuations. Conduit and United opened at $5 11¾ bid; $3 12¾ asked, advanced to $5 25, then fell back to $5 12½, again advanced to $5 15 and back to $5 10. The last break was caused by a report of another large well at Bullion run—Buck & Shirley—as doing 300 barrels. Union held firm at United prices, but no b'ds. Nothing doing in shipment; nominally $5 25@5 30. Sh'pments from the lower district for February 24, 11,352 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, February 3.—During the *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: Opened at $3 10½, it advanced to $3 20 with some sales made quietly at $3 10½. Under large offerings it declined to $3 10, recovered to $3 16½, declined to $3 11½, strengthened again and closed firm at $3 12½ bid, $3 12¾ asked. The last sale of the day, 5,000 barrels old certificates was made at $3 11¾. No shipment quotations. Sales 68,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, February 3, closing 2.—This market is holding nominal, exporters not operating; there are sellers of outside lots at still lower prices, required from second hands is different in small lots to the trade, and are asking rates for New York delivery; crude in bulk at 12¾@12¾c in barrels 15½c; city naphtha 16c in shipping orders; refined in barrels 20½c for spot; cases 30@31½c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, at 20½c from first hands and 22c for small lots in second hands.

PARKER, February 3.—Market quiet; United at 17¾; shipment $3 27½; bid $3 25 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Market quiet; standard white 20½c; crude 12c; cases 30c. No sales and no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—Market unchanged at $5 25.

OIL CITY, February 3.—Market quiet but firm; $3 14½ bid for United at wells; shipment nominal; $5 20@5 25.

ROUSEVILLE, February 3.—Not quoted.

TIDIOUTE, February 3.—Market very dull; held about $3 20.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 3.—Petroleum dull; crude 12¾c; refined 20½c; cases 29½c; city naphtha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 16½c; refined 20½c.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 20c.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Refined petroleum 1s 9d spirits do 1s½d.

LONDON, February 3.—Refined petroleum 18¾d.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Refined petroleum 50¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	Barrels.
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	1,495
Crude receipts, Conduit Pipe Line	992
	5,232

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, February 3, 1877. }

We have to report once more a dull market at the Central Stock Yards. Sales were few and at the low prices last given, except in occasional instances.

CATTLE.

The market closed extremely dull, there being no sales worthy of note, and the prospect for the immediate future is not flattering. We print our last quotations with the remark that they should be considered rather strong than weak for to-day's market.

Extra choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 75@6 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 00@5 50
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 40@4 60
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 50@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@3 00
Stockers	3 25@3 50

HOGS.

The market closed dull on all inferior grades, A PA EXTRA Philadelphia sold this morning at $7 15. There are a good many "State hogs" in the pens, which have been shipped from Western points, dealers not yet counting them unfit for their own markets and continuing to try them further East. Quotations ruled about as when reported last.

Best Philadelphias	$7 00@7 15
Best mixed	6 90@7 00
Best Yorkers	6 75@6 90
Fair Yorkers	6 60@6 75
Inferior Yorkers	6 25@6 50
Roughs and pigs	5 25@5 75

SHEEP.

Like the cattle and hog market, the sheep market closed heavy, the transactions being few. Such transactions as were made were at the figures we gave last, with a shade of difference.

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$6 00@6 12½
Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	5 75@6 00
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs	4 40@4 75
Common	3 00@3 50

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, February 3.—Cattle—Receipts 5,700 head. Shipments 2,300 head. Market dull and lower. Prices of steers $5 10@5 25; fair to good steers $4 30@4 45.

HOGS—Receipts 4,800 head. Shipments 3,200 head. Market dull, weak and 5c lower; culls $5 00; common to good light shipping $5 60 @6 00; choice to extra assorted do $6 00@6 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000 head. Market 10c lower all round; sales at $3 00@4 50.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Hogs steady; common $5 00@5 50; fair to good light $5 60@ 5 75; packing $5 90@6 15; heavy butcher's $5 25 @6 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 26¾ cash; $1 27¾@1 27⅝ May. No. 3 do $1 19¾. No. 2 red winter $1 29½ cash; quiet at 6c. Barley firm at 58c. Pork strong and higher; $14 90 cash; $15 20@15 22½ March; $16 40@16 42½ April. Lard dull; 10,65c cash; 10½@10 77½c March; 10½@10 90c April. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Whisky—Pressed hogs—Sales at $6 75@6 87½. Whisky $1 05.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; quiet. Sales 9,300 barrels. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 5,000 bushels; spring 1c lower; spring $1 56@1 37; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally $1 43; No. 2 Minnesota spring, so called, $1 44. Rye firm; Western 82@83c. Barley in moderate favor. Malt dull; Canada $1 20@1 25. Corn—Receipts 16,000 bushels; receipts and sales by sample 1c lower; receipts 66,000 bushels; sold No. 2 Chicago in store, 52c. Oats firm; receipts 26,000 bushels; Western mixed and white 42@45c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar scarce; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses quiet. New Orleans 45@55c. Tallow 8@8½c. Rosins unchanged. Turpentine steady at 44c. Eggs—Western 30c; receipts light. Pork steady; mess $16 90@16 92½. Beef quiet. Middles dull; Western long clear 8¾c; do city 9@9¼c. Dressed hogs—Western 7½@7¾c. Lard—Prime steam 10 97½@11c. Butter dull; Western 12@ 20c. Cheese firm at 7@14½c. Whisky steady at $1 07¾@1 08.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 40@1 45. Corn steady at 40@42c. Oats dull at 35@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; jobbing at $15 50. Lard dull; steam 10½c; kettle 11@11½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6@6½c; short rib 9@9½c; short clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Whisky in fair demand at $1 05. Butter and cheese unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Cloverseed 15@15½c per ₱. Flour firm. Pennsylvania family $7 00@7 50; Minnesota do $7 50@8 00; and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn more active; yellow 56@57c; on safer 56@56½c. Oats dull; Western mixed 39@42c; Pennsylvania 41@43c. Provisions unchanged. Pork $17 75@ 18 00. Lard 11@11¼c. Whisky quiet; Western $1 09.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Cotton dull. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 44. Corn steady; high mixed 36½@ 38c. Oats firm at 34@35c. Rye dull at 68@69c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $16 00. Pork steady at $15 25. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon lower at 7¾@8¼@9½c.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash held at $1 46; No. 1 white Michigan $1 46; extra white $1 47; amber $1 52; amber, spot and seller February, $1 49¾; No. 3 red $1 35. Corn dull; high mixed, seller April, 43½c; No. 2 spot, 43½c; seller May, 44½c. Oats dull; white 41½c.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 48; No. 2 $1 39¾; No. 3 $1 22. Corn steady; No. 2 spot, 43½c; seller May, 46½c. Oats firm; No. 1 71@77½c. Barley in fair demand. No. 2 spring 88¾c; No. 3 86c.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat dull; red $1 45; amber $1 52. Corn firm; white 43c. Rye 80c. Oats firm; mixed 34@35c. Pork $17 00. Bacon firm at 7¾@9½@9¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 05.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders, loose, 6¼c; short rib 8¾c. Sugar nearly lifeless at 6@6½c; common to good common 7@7¾c. Molasses quiet; fair 33@36c; common 46c; fair 55@57c. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—California white wheat average 10s 6d@10s 9d; do club 10s 8d@ 11s 3d; red Western 9s 8d@10s 3d. Flour 23s@25s. Corn 29s@ 29½. Oats 3s@3s½. Barley 35s.

BOSTON, February 3.—Flour in moderate demand; common extra $5 75@6 25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 56@56c. Oats—No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 50@52c; 34@36 No. 3 white and No. 3 m xed.

OSWEGO, February 3.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1 39. Corn dull; No. 2 white Michigan $1 48. Corn quiet; Western mixed 60c.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 3.—There was a fair demand and holders are very inflexible in their selling, being confident that prices will be sustained; sales have not been to any extent, while all Pennsylvania and Ohio fleece are above 48@50c. Combing and delaine quiet; choice Ohio delaine, combing 54@56c; fine delaine 47c; pulled, superfine and extra, 32@36c; comb

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 75, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 4, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir	Wind Vel'y	Weath
7 A. M.	30.406	33	79	N. E.	3	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.30	46	54	N. E.	6	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.117	39	72	N. E.	3	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.238. Highest thermon.. 47
Mean thermom..... 39.2. Lowest thermom.... 32

Be Good to Yourself for Once.

If troubled with a Bad Cough or Cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for Asthma, Pleurisy, etc., as well as Throat Complaints. mwsS*

Pittsburgh Female College.

This progressive and popular institution for the education of young ladies, closed its second session with a brilliant concert on Friday evening last, and the third term will commence this morning at nine o'clock. Now is a very favorable time for pupils to enter, and parents having daughters to educate should examine carefully into the merits and advantages of the colleges. Rev. I. C. Pershing the President, will give full information either on personal application or by letter.

Allegheny Politics.

In accordance with instructions, H. H. Byram, Secretary of the Allegheny City Republican Committee, addressed a note to each of the candidates for Mayor, informing them of the action of the committee in deciding that they must pledge themselves to support the nominee. On Saturday the Secretary received letters from Messrs. Walton Woolsey, Thomas Megraw and W. C. Cooke, the three Republican candidates, in which each of them pledges himself to abide by the decision of the primary elections on the 13th inst.

The Prison Board.

The County Prison Board held a regular meeting on Saturday. The committee appointed to inquire into the question of paying the County Treasurer's special salary for keeping the liquor license fund, recommended that no payment be made until the dispute between the State and county be settled. The salary must be paid out of the fund, and if the State owns the fund the county cannot pay the salary.

Judge Ewing, who was requested at the last meeting to speak to the County Solicitor on the subject of a speedy settlement of the liquor license fund litigation, reported that the County Solicitor had written to the State authorities urging them to agree to submit a stated case to the Dauphin county Common Pleas Court.

Citizens' Meeting in Allegheny

A meeting of citizens was held on Saturday evening in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. The object or the meeting was stated to be a move for the reduction of the salaries of city officers and to choose said officers by a popular vote instead of by Councils. Mr. J. B. Chambers was chosen chairman and Messrs. Aleck Black and R. G. Hardcastle were made secretaries. The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. R. G. Vandevort, W. M. Davidson, Alex. Campbell, J. H. Trimble and Fred. Nordo.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report to the effect that the taxpayers and supporters of the public treasury demand retrenchment in the public expenditures, and that the first step toward such reform was a reduction of the salaries of municipal officers; that said officers should be voted for by the people; the action of the Park Committee favoring a law authorizing the levy of an unlimited amount of taxes for park purposes was condemned; improvements necessitating an increase of taxation should be made.

The report of the committee was adopted.

It was the sense of the meeting that the following city officers, now elected by Councils, should be voted for and elected by the people: Treasurer, Controller, Engineer, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Superintendent of the Water Works and Street Commissioners. It was also declared that there should be but one Street Commissioner instead of two.

A motion was adopted in favor of abolishing the office of health officer, and providing that his duties should be performed by the police.

A schedule had been prepared giving the salaries of city officers at a greatly reduced figure, but this was not read, and no action was taken in this regard other than that incinded in the first resolution. A citizen suggested that this matter should be left to a final meeting to be composed of delegates selected by the citizens of all the wards, and this suggestion was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the citizens of other wards to call similar meetings, after which the meeting adjourned to assemble again at the call of the Chair.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. E. L. Davenport, a representative of the highest school of tragic art, will appear in this theatre to-night in W. S. Gilbert's new play called "Dan'l Druce." He will be supported by a company from Booth's Theatre, New York. The Hartford *Evening Post* says of the performance of the play in that city:

The play requires but nine persons in its entire presentation, and but five are characters of much importance. Of course Davenport is the central figure, and upon his acting and that of his daughter *Dorothy* depend the success of the drama. Mr. Davenport was simply grand, better perhaps than in any of his other characters. It is a part for which he is admirably adapted and his personation of the miser in his hut at Norfolk, of the happy, contented blacksmith fourteen years after, and of the broken-hearted but supremely happy father in the last act, were all so artistic as to be almost beyond criticism. As *Dorothy* Miss Geraldine May made a decided success, acting the pure, confiding peasant girl with a grace and skill that is rarely attained by actresses much older and more experienced than she. She left nothing to be desired, and filled the rôle in a manner which could not but have been satisfactory to the author had he been present to criticise.

Library Hall.

This theater is to be given over to lectures and amateur performances this week and next, the company having been engaged to support the Florences in a tour including Columbus, Toledo and Detroit. They will be accompanied by Harry Ellsler as manager. Gough lectures on temperance to-morrow night, and Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll on Thursday evening.

Off for Connellsville.

The Pittsburgh Opera House company, headed by Mr. J. N. Gotthold, leave for Connellsville to-day. They are to appear there this evening in a dramatization of T. S. Arthur's temperance story, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and the farce of the "Rough Diamond." To-morrow evening they will present the "Gunmaker of Moscow" and the farce of "The Quiet Family." Excursion trains will be run from Uniontown and other points for the accommodation of parties desiring to attend the performances.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Ohio River Improvement—The Enrollment Tax

The Coal Exchange held an adjourned meeting on Saturday morning. Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker presided and Mr. I. N. Bunton acted as Secretary.

Mr. Simpson Horner, Chairman of the Enrollment Tax Committee, appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to have the order of the Treasury Department relative to the tax on coal boats, barges, etc., rescinded, reported that their mission had been attended with success.

On motion of Mr. I. N. Bunton, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the committee be received and adopted, and the committee discharged, and that the thanks of the Exchange be tendered to the gentlemen comprising the committee for their efficient services.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and thanks to Senator Cameron and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French, for the courtesies extended the committee while in discharge of their duties, and that the Secretary be instructed to have the resolutions engrossed and forwarded to those gentlemen.

A committee of three, consisting of Joseph Walton, J. C. Risher and Addison Lysle, was appointed by the Chair to carry out the objects of the above resolution.

A resolution was also unanimously adopted, tendering the special thanks of the Exchange to Captain C. W. Batchelor, for his valuable and disinterested services in behalf of the rescinding of the enrollment tax order of the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. George T. Miller, it was

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of an act authorizing the use of the appropriation of $100,000 granted by Congress, for the commencement of a lock and dam at Davis' Island, on the Ohio river, in building wing dams, closing island chutes, and removing snags and other obstructions between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

A number of gentlemen were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress on the above subject.

After the transaction of some other business of no general interest the Exchange adjourned.

Experimental Chemistry.

In consequence of numerous additions to the evening class in chemistry lately formed at the Western University, and in view of the fact that applications are still being made, it has been decided to repeat the substance of the first three lectures in two lectures for the benefit of such as may wish to attend but have missed the introductory part of the course. These two lectures will be held Friday, February 9, and Monday, February 12, at eight P. M. Admission will be free to all regular subscribers.

FRANCIS C. PHILLIPS,
Professor of Chemistry.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

Codification of Existing Tax Laws—State Apportionment and License Bills—Tax on Corporations, Etc.

The act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, and county, borough and township rates and levies, has been put in shape by the Committee on Ways and Means, and will be printed to-day. The bill is voluminous, contains fifty-five sections, and simply aims to substitute for existing tax laws a general code, applicable alike to all sections of the State. The most material change made by the bill is the repeal of the clause which provides for the assessment of an occupation tax, and the substitution of a per capita tax of fifty cents upon every male person above the age of twenty-one years, in whose name no property is assessed. The bill provides for the usual cases of appeal from the assessment, and creates the County Commissioners into a Board of Revision. There is also an appeal to the Courts, from the action of the Board of Revision. As originally framed the bill applied to the whole State, but an amendment was passed in the committee exempting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from its provisions.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Board of Apportionment have submitted their tax apportionment among the several counties for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, and it has been approved by the Attorney General. The bill will be presented to the Legislature in a few days. The Allegheny county apportionments in the same as at present—$61,000. Philadelphia is $180,000. The Western counties are assessed as follows: Armstrong, $1,640 73; Beaver, $2,787; Blair, $2,784 04; Butler, $3,520; Cambria, $2,159; Clarion, $1,702 46; Crawford, $5,800; Elk, $10,700; Fayette, $4,850; Greene, $2,319, Indiana, $3,750; Jefferson, $1,400; Lawrence, $2,900; Mercer, $4,382; Somerset, $2,940 35; Venango, $2,438 47; Warren, $2,298 41; Washington, $6,300; Westmoreland, $5,428. This bill also provides that from and after the 1st of January, 1878, all laws taxing personal property for the use of the State be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of the revenue now collected for State purposes by a tax of three mills upon personal property, upon watches, and one per centum from certain public offices, that each county, on the first day of August of each year, shall pay into the State Treasury the amount now paid under the assessment of the Revenue Commissioners.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The bill for the assessment and collection of licenses has also been perfected. The schedule ranges from a license of $1,000, on a business of $5,000,000, down to $450 on $2,000,000. Those to the amount of $500,000 and less than $1,000,000, $350, and less than $500,000 the license shall be $200 The next is $150, the next $100 and then $80 for a business of less than $100,000, and so on in reduction, viz: $60, $50, $40, $30, $25, $20, $15, $12 50, $10 and $7, according to the amount of business done under $100,000. The bill provides that no person whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000, and no female trader or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed $2,000 (except wines or liquors), nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same in the original packages as imported, shall be required to take out a license under the bill. The liquor license commence at $600 per annum, run down to $50, according to the sales. This is for all liquor sold in quart measures or over. All dealers must take out license for each and every store they may have. The distillers and brewers' licenses are classed from $120 down to $25, according to annual production. The bar, billiard rooms, ten-pin alleys, &c., are the same as now. The manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines will have to take out an additional specific license, such as they already pay, ranging from $50 to $5, according to amount of sales. The bankers and brokers' tax in Philadelphia is also raised from $75, in cities of third class $50, and in all other localities $30. The real estate brokers and auctioneers are to pay in Philadelphia $500, cities of second class $300, third class $50, and all other localities $30. The theaters shall pay $500 in Philadelphia, $200 in Pittsburgh, $100 in third class cities and $50 in all other localities. Any party desiring to run a theatrical company or circus for a year, in every and any part of the State can do so by the payment of $1,000. All amateur musical and dramatic representations are to be free from license. The bill also provides that no person shall hereafter keep any beer house, eating house, restaurant, or other than hotels), without first having granted to them by the Court of Quarter Sessions a license for one year, but that said court must hear and decide petitions against the issuing of said license. These licenses range from $200 down to $10 per annum. Female boarding-house keepers, whose receipts are not over $2,000 are exempted from taxes. Hotels, inns and taverns must all get our their licenses through the Court of Quarter Sessions. Their license runs from $700 to $50, and no license in their case shall be less than $50. The bill will pass the House this week, and be considered in the Senate by the middle of the month, so as to become a law by the 1st of March.

TAX ON CORPORATIONS, STOCKS, ETC.

The bill providing for the State taxes on corporations, which has already been read and referred to the committee, is an important measure. Great care has been exercised in its preparation, and the aim has been to frame the law so as to bear as equally as possible upon all objects taxed. It provides for raising $1,350,000 from corporation stocks, $100,000 from the tax on insurance and other companies, and $800,000 from a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts of corporations, etc. This will make a total of $2,250,000—an increase of $100,000 over last year. The burden of taxation, however, is not increased, it being the desire by an equalization of taxation to correct the irregularities of values always produced by market fluctuations. The principles avowed in this bill are that when no dividends are declared or that when the dividend is less than five per cent. the capital stock is appraised. The bill imposes a tax on all corporation bonds and stock of whatsoever kind and nature, common or preferred. The amount of this tax levied is about five per cent. The taxes in the bill are one and an eighth per cent. upon receipts of railroads and transportation companies; five mills upon the stock of all corporations; one and an eighth per cent, upon gross receipts of domestic insurance companies. The bill also exempts building associations, banks, saving institutions and foreign insurance companies from the provisions of the bill. A provision in this bill says: That in any case where the works of one corporation or company are leased to and operated by another corporation or company, the taxes imposed shall be adjusted between the said corporations or companies in accordance with the terms of their respective cases or agreements, but for the payment of the said taxes, the State shall first look to the corporation company operating the works, and upon payment by the said company of a tax upon the entire receipts derived from the operation thereof, the corporation or company from which the said works are leased, shall not be held liable under this section for any tax upon the proportion of said receipts received by it—a rental for the use of said works. Another important feature of the bill is that it provides that the President, Secretary or other proper officer of each and every insurance company or association incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, except companies doing business upon the purely mutual plan without any capital stock, shall make a report in writing to the Auditor General upon the first of July and January in each year, setting forth the entire amount of premiums received by such company or association during the preceding six months; and every such company shall pay into the State treasury a tax of one and one-eighth of one per centum upon the gross amount of said premiums. The report to be made under oath.

Secretary Quay stated that the bill as prepared relieves many corporations, such as the Reading Railroad Company and others, who have declared no dividend, and whose stocks are terribly reduced in value; and yet the bill keeps up the income of the State for the year. The committee has already decided to report their bill affirmatively.

OBITUARY.

SARAH VOGDES CLULEY.

"All times and seasons are thine, O Death." Two weeks ago we were called upon to chronicle the death of an interesting daughter of Mr. John F. Cluley, of No. 145 Center avenue. On Saturday morning the same household was again visited by the angel of death, and another vacancy created in the family circle. The second victim was Miss Sarah Vogdes Cluley, who was in the seventeenth year of her age. She gave promise of a bright and useful womanhood, having been endowed by nature with quick intelligence and many graces of mind and person. Throughout a painful illness of six weeks she never murmured, and when the end came it found her fully prepared to meet it. The stricken family will have the sympathy and condolence of all in their double bereavement.

The Bliss Fund.

H. K. Porter, Treasurer of the P. P. Bliss Fund, acknowledges the following additional contributions from Sabbath schools in this vicinity:

Sewickley Presbyterian	$ 12 87
First Christian, Allegheny	2 24
Braddock's Presbyterian	2 50
Allentown Presbyterian, Mission	2 00
Concord Presbyterian	1 75
South Common M. E.	4 49
Total	$ 26 15
Previously acknowledged	455 59
Grand total	$481 74

The treasurer has closed his account and requests that any further collections be sent to Henry Field, Esq., Treasurer of this fund, care of Messrs. Field, Deiter & Co., Chicago, Illinois. H. K. PORTER.
PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1876.

REV. R. LOWRY, D.D., has accepted the invitation of the Everett Society of the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute, at Mt. Pleasant, to address them at their anniversary, June 29th. He is well known as the author of "Shall we gather at the River," "I need Thee every hour," and much more of the most popular Sunday school music of the age.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Immense Meeting at Library Hall—Addresses by M. Swartzweider, David Bell, Col. Realf, John Megraw, W. C Moreland and Mr. Murphy.

Library Hall was again filled to its utmost capacity last evening. The crowd began to collect at the outer door before five o'clock, and when the doors were thrown open at six o'clock the hall was almost immediately filled. The same enthusiastic spirit that has held seeming irresistable sway over the audiences that have assembled each Sunday evening for the past nine weeks in this hall was manifest last evening, and there seems to be no interposition of elements powerful enough to counteract the present current of feeling on the temperance question. Previous to the arrival of Mr. Murphy the choir under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln entertained the audience with selections from the Gospel Hymns. Mr. W. H. Currier, of Toledo, Ohio, assisted by Mrs. Lincoln and the choir, sang a solo to the words "Come from the Fount of Every Blessing," the rendering of which elicited warm applause from the audience.

Mr. Murpny came upon the stage promptly at the opening hour, and the services were begun by the choir and audience singing the familiar hymn, "I am Coming Lord to Thee," after which Mr. Murphy read a part of the 6th chapter of Matthew, and Rev. J. H. McMillan offered up prayer.

REMARKS OF MR. MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy was grateful to the Lord for the privilege of meeting with the people again on the Sabbath evening. He was feeling very tired, having spoken at three different places during the day, and begged to be excused from making a long address. Speaking with reference to the men who were making speeches in the interest of the movement, he thought it did not require great book learning to make a man a successful speaker; what he wanted was heart force and expressions of the simplest character. He thought that God gave every man power to clear away all difficulties in the path of progression, and would not give much for a man who would not work out his own salvation.

ADDRESS OF MR. SWARTZWELDER.

M. Swartzweider, Esq., was introduced and said in reply to Mr. Murphy's introduction, that he appeared at the beginning of the feast as the soup. The theme intemperance was a vast one and so universal that almost anyone could speak for hours. The votaries of Bacchus may be comprised in two general classes, those who could stop drinking if they would, and those who would stop if they could. The youth could stop if they would, and the votary would if he could. Many in the hour of death cry out in disappointing tones, could if they would now, before the demon draws them down. The young who have not yet formed the habit must refrain when they are invited. If they were invited to a fever or to dyspepsia they would decline, and so it must be in the case of accepting the offer of strong drink.

Men stand aloof from this movement because they say they do not need it. As well may they say when the fire is destroying property, it is not important, as many there are who can bear the misfortunes of their neighbors with Christian fortitude! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it is said—eternal vigilance is the price of sobriety. If a man ceases for a moment to exercise this vigilance the invidious foe will creep in. Man must not be so arrogant as to say that he will never will drink again; the foe is ever ready to take advantage of the least opportunity. Prayers would not amount to much unless backed up by putting the shoulder to the wheel. He regarded the vice of intemperance a gigantic one, and all other vices that men indulge in spring from this great central vice.

God alone could make men moral and spiritual. No one should hesitate or doubt; there was room for the weakest of the flock to do good. "God encourage, God aid, God protect this glorious cause." [Applause.]

DAVID W. BELL, ESQ.

David W. Bell wished to bear testimony to the grand movement inaugurated by Mr. Murphy. Every man, woman and child ought to sign the pledge, whether they drink liquor or not. He had signed the pledge, because it was a example it would have on others. He believed that God's hand was in the work. He intended to use his influence in getting persons to sign the pledge until all whom he knew had affixed their signature thereto.

Miss Kitty Kountz sang with fine effect, "What Shall the Harvest Be." This little lady possesses a very rich soprano voice and used it with much distinctness and power in the above lines, which gained for her marked approbation from the audience.

Colonel Realf was the next speaker, and gave expression to a few well arranged and eloquent thoughts, which were well received by the audience.

MR. JOHN MEGRAW.

John Megraw thought it a peculiar position for him to be placed in as he had never addressed an assembly of this kind before. He intended to address himself to those who have never drank liquor, to the moderate drinkers, and to those who were inveterate drinkers. Those who never drank should sign the pledge for the influence it would have. Those who drank moderately should sign the pledge to save them from further ruin. The inveterate drinker had every reason to sign it and abstain for life. Everyone should act as fishermen and endeavor to cast the net on the right side, and thus more human souls were ready to be saved. He was on probation and he hoped God would give him strength to fight the battle.

E. P. LONG.

E. P. Long came forward and received an ovation. It had been a long time since he appeared before such an audience. He would like to get back again where he once was. He had made effort after effort to do better but of no avail. He now felt like getting low at the foot of the cross and to compel Satan to loose hold upon him.

A Quaker lady was introduced. "I was" just one week ago since she set foot on the shores of America. The prayer of her soul was that not one in the vast audience would go away without the blessing of God. She made an eloquent appeal to those who have not signed the pledge to do so. Her remarks were delivered in that beautiful Quaker dialect which does not frequently fall upon the ears of a Pittsburgh audience and were received with rapturous applause.

W. C. MORELAND

was rejoiced that this great movement had its origin in Pittsburgh. It had reached down into the lowest homes and rescued every condition of mankind, and the good work would go on until every man was saved from his cups. This was truth in motion, and notonly truth, but God's love, for it has gone beyond the capacity of finite mind. He compared Mr. Murphy to Gideon, and thought that he was moulded in this work by the same spirit that controlled the armies of Gideon. His illustration of this point was exceedingly eloquent and warmly applauded.

Mr. Murphy followed Mr. Moreland and forgetting his weariness, of which he spoke at the opening of the meeting, seemed to catch the fervor and enthusiasm by which Mr. Moreland inspired the audience, and made, we assume to say, one the of grandest speeches of his life. The words of eloquence that rolling from his lips in a perfect torrent and set the audience in a perfect whirlwind of enthusiasm. When he took his seat he was the recipient of loud and prolonged applause.

Altogether last evening's meeting was the best of the series, and we regret that we have not room for more than a mere outline of the different speeches. Quite a number of signatures were obtained to the pledge, after which the meeting adjourned.

OTHER MEETINGS.

A temperance meeting was held Saturday evening in Allentown (Thirty first ward) at the M. E. Church. The house was crowded. Prof. W. M. Evans delivered an address which received the closest attention. He called upon all to cling to the cross, if they would be saved from temptations. A strong spiritual feeling prevailed throughout the whole meeting. Thirty-one signatures were obtained to the pledge.

The Young Men's Temperance Union held a meeting on Saturday evening, at their new headquarters, and discussed the question of aiding and supporting the reformed men. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday.

THE LIBEL LAW.

Reasons for a New Trial in the Moore-Barr Case.

Mr. Hampton, counsel for the defense in the case of Moore vs. Barr *et al.* has filed a motion in arrest of judgment, and reasons for a new trial, for the purpose of bringing certain points raised under the libel law, before the Supreme Court. The reasons are as follows:

1—The damages are excessive, oppressive and under the provocation given by the plaintiff, unjust to the defendants.

2—The Court erred in not charging the jury on the question of damages, but under all the evidence they should be only compensatory.

3—The damages are vindictive and highly punitive and unwarranted by the evidence, which did not show malice in facts by defendants toward plaintiff, and no oppression, wantonness, or desire to do harm or an intended injury.

4—The court erred in allowing the *Post* newspaper to be given in evidence, the declarator not averring any publication of the alleged libelous articles therein.

5—The court erred in not affirming the points of the defendant's counsel.

6—The court erred in affirming certain points of the plaintiff, and in answering the sixth point of the plaintiff as set forth in the answer thereto.

7—Counsel for plaintiff, in addressing the jury, commented with great force and with damaging effect to defendants, on facts not in evidence, thereby unduly inflaming the jury against them.

8—The jury found a verdict against the weight of evidence unprecedented in character as to the amount and wholly unsupported by any precedent in the history of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Ketcham Refuses to Join General Cass and the Cambria Iron Company in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Some months since we published the petition of the Citizens National Bank, of Pittsburgh, to join George W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Company in the bankruptcy proceedings of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, on the ground that they were partners in the concern. The case was very ably argued some weeks since, and on Saturday Judge Ketcham delivered a decision, adverse to the petitioners. The opinion concludes as follows:

It is an attempt by a creditor to compel a partner to do with alleged co-partners what the creditor can not do himself. No creditor can compel voluntary bankruptcy. The power of one or more partners to put the other into bankruptcy on the ground of the inability of the firm to pay their debts, or in other words, into voluntary bankruptcy, arises out of the relation of the partners to each other. From the mutual principalship and agency of each to all the others, springs the power, for certain purposes, and within certain limits of controlling each other. The same power that enables one or any number less than all to make contracts and perform all acts within the scope of the partnership business, and under certain conditions of pecuniary embarrassment or insolvency to deal with concern or assign the effects for the benefit of creditors. The exercise of this power over each other in bankruptcy, is held to be voluntary, and though it is actually compulsory as to other partners, it is not involuntary in the sense of the Bankrupt act, because the act of one is held to be the act of all, and if one partner on account of the insolvency of the concern, petitions to put the firm into bankruptcy, whether the others assent or not, if they are unable to pay their debts, then the petition of one is held to be the petition of all, and the voluntary act of one to be the voluntary act of all, and they are all decreed voluntary bankrupts. This petition and rule to show cause also serves to emplate the voluntary acts of anybody, but to compel partners, willing or unwilling, to put other persons alleged to be partners into bankruptcy, and that too without even alleging the only ground upon which these partners could accomplish it. The petitions do not even allege that Cass and the Cambria Iron Company were joined, the firm would then be unable to pay its debts. And yet they desire to make the bankrupt partners swear *infra* to this. It is an attempt under the guise of voluntary bankruptcy to accomplish involuntary bankruptcy without the legal ground for either. If these bankrupts left out others who were partners they committed a fraud upon the creditors. There was a remedy for that, and but one remedy, for any time up to the first meeting of creditors, and at any time until the effects of the firm had become so fixed that the estate could not be put into other hands. But in this case all the facts would have annulled the adjudication when all that were liable could have been proceeded against at law or forced into bankruptcy if necessary. If they were innocent parties they have no right to be here; while they allege that they gave the credit of their debts to the firm, on the understanding and belief that the partnership to be included were co-partners, they have from the adjudication done nothing to annul the proceedings. But on April 26, 1876, alleging the proceedings to be irregular, they come and ask to cure them by a proceeding still more irregular. It cannot be granted. The petitions and all proceedings under it are dismissed at the cost of the petitioners.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

R. A. Kennedy, bankrupt, city. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 10th inst., meantime restraining George McCombs.

V. Page, assignee of Wm. A. Greene, bankrupt, vs. A. Drum and E. A. Culver; said respondents enjoined and restrained from transferring certain real estate; hearing fixed for the 10th inst.

H. J. Adams, bankrupt, city. Order made for private sale of personal property.

John Johnson & Co., bankrupts, Erie. Leave granted the transportation company to file exceptions to the confirmation of the resolution of composition *nunc pro tunc* of January 26, 1877.

P. P. Elder vs. Hiram Fair. Order made for jury trial on the 19th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

John Rynd vs. Allegheny Trust Company, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $28,386 89.

Weil & Co. vs. the Howard Fire Insurance Company of New York. Rule to show cause why the money in court should not be paid to the Great Western Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Dollar Savings Bank of Umontown vs. E. W. McClure. Leave granted to file counter affidavit of defense.

Eva Helmold vs. Jerome Helmold. Subpœns in divorce awarded.

In the matter of the assignment of Euwer & Long, James M. Caldwell and Isaac McCracken were appointed appraisers.

Annie M. Baldwin vs. Charles J. Baldwin. Libel in divorce awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of C. W. Lynch, James Robinson and E. T. Scott were appointed appraisers.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Loveridge vs. Bidwell; Beck vs. Reed *et al.*; Edmundson vs. Penny; Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; Trauerman vs. Brewers' Insurance Company; same vs. National Insurance Company; same vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company; same vs. Teutonia Insurance Company; Lloyd vs. Siebeneck; Chetlie vs. Linhausen; Mally vs. Casie; Manufacturers' Railroad vs. Hahn; Good; Ihmsen vs. Ladlie; Biggert vs. City of Pittsburgh; Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield; Bigbee *et al.* vs. Jones.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

A number of cases were heard on the argument list.

Cornelia A. Sampson vs. Arthur Sampson. Decree of divorce granted. Thomas O'Connell vs. Bridget O'Connell. Similar order.

Mutual Building and Loan Association of Manchester vs. Horne Painter. Rule to show cause why the annexation ordinance should not be set aside. Bumbaugh made an information against John Griffin, on information received, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. He was acquitted, and the costs, amounting to about $100, were put upon him. The case was argued by Mr Coyle for the rule, on the ground the police officers are not liable for costs, under such circumstances. Mr. Edmundson appeared for the other side. Court reserved its decision.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, by D. B. Morrison, of West Virginia, a former resident of this city, against the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company of the East End, and George Peebles. The bill sets forth that Morrison has a mechanic's lien against the above company for $13,000. That Peebles and others had subscribed to a large amount of the capital stock of said company, which subscriptions had never been paid in. That a $60,000 mortgage had been given by the Cottage Company to Peebles, which mortgage had been foreclosed by Peebles, who had purchased the property and who has failed to pay the lien aforesaid.

Walter B. Hellen, the absconding clerk of the St. Clair Hotel, who was recently arrested in Chicago and released here on bail, was before the Quarter Sessions on Saturday, on an application for a release on bail in certain informations made against him by his wife. The informations number four, to wit: Aggravated assault and battery, simple assault and battery, surety of the peace and adultery. It was stated that the parties have become reconciled with each other and are living together, and the Court granted the application, fixing the bail in each of the cases so as to amount to $800 in all.

The Prothonotary is "after" the city authorities for costs in municipal liens cases. Every term there are forty to fifty sales on account of the municipal liens of the city advertised, upon which there are no bids and in addition of these cases there are bills for advertising, which the Sheriff is required to pay out of the treasury, besides the costs lawfully accruing to the county. The proceedings against the city are to reimburse the treasurer for the money expended by the Sheriff for advertising and the costs of the proceedings, all of which should be returned as the fees of the respective officers.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

Organization of the Committees on Streets and Roads.

Both the Street and the Road Committees met and organized for the year, on Saturday afternoon.

STREETS.

The Street Committee elected W. W. Thomson, Esq., Chairman, unanimously. The time of meeting was fixed for the third of every month, and also for the last Tuesday in every month before the meeting of Councils.

The committee asked for an appropriation of $85,000 for running expenses and $15,000 additional for repairing streets. The following pay rolls were approved:

First district	$1,545 16
Second district	1,089 24
Third district	624 94
Fifth district	479 68
Sixth district	636 45
Seventh district	391 80
Engineer's department	674 66
Board of viewers	493 00

A petition was presented asking the city to purchase that portion of the Washington Turnpike which is within the city limits. The matter was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Gourley, Rodgers, Neeb, French and Holliday.

A number of ordinances of no special importance, which were before Council of last year and failed to pass for want of time, were taken up and affirmatively recommended, and upon motion the committee adjourned.

ROADS.

John G. MacConnell, Esq., was elected chairman of this committee. The time for meeting was fixed for the third of each month, at two o'clock P. M. The following ordinances were affirmatively recommended to councils. Changing the grade of Second avenue, at the gas works, allowing George Oinhauser, Paymaster; Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Surgeon; Dr. Wm. S. Thupson, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. David Painter Assistant Surgeon; Rev. Samuel H. Wilson, D. D., Chaplain.

Special order No. 5, dated headquarters Logan Guards, Pittsburgh, January 31, 1877, grants permission to fourteen members of the regimental drum corps to appear at Library Hall on February 13, 1877.

Drum Major Kerrigan will resume his instructions of the regimental drum corps on Wednesday evening, February 7.

There will be a special meeting of the Third Company Duquesne Greys on Tuesday evening, February 6, at which the attendance of every member is requested.

Members of the Eighteenth Regiment Band having any part of the dress uniform in their possession are requested to return the same to the armory at once.

An adjourned regimental meeting of the Greys which had been ordered to be held on Tuesday, February 6, 1877, has been postponed until Saturday, February 10.

Company D, of the Greys, will hold an election on Friday evening next for First and Second Lieutenants.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will meet this afternoon.

VERY REV. FATHER HICKEY will be in town to-day, the guest of Capt. R. J. Grace.

A. W. ROOK, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, is ill at his residence on Center avenue.

OFFICER BOMBAUGH, in arresting an Italian last night, had one of his fingers broken.

WILL W. EDGAR and wife returned from Florida four on Saturday evening, and are now prepared to receive congratulations.

HENRY STEWART was yesterday committed by Mayor Phillips to the Workhouse for sixty days as a vagrant on his own confession.

FIVE hundred loaves of bread were distributed among the poor at the Fifth avenue M. E. church, at the foot of Magee street, on Saturday.

A YOUNG MAN from the East was arrested on Saturday evening for the larceny of a pair of shoes from a fellow boarder on Union street. He was committed.

MR. JOHN N. NEAL, the new Chairman of the Police Committee, will take an active interest in the workings of the department and his services will be of value.

REV. P. SHEEHAN has finished his preparation for his lecture on the "Catholic Church and Liberty," which he will deliver at Library Hall on next Saturday evening.

A COLORED man giving his name as Cooper was arrested in an alley near Kinder Blair's dining rooms, on Fifth avenue, about ten o'clock last night for assaulting a white woman.

THE directors of the Allegheny Base Ball Club meet this evening at the bat store of S. T. McClelland, to organize. West, formerly of the Keystones club, of Brooklyn, is the tenth man in the club.

THE hearing in the case of Henry Bumbaugh, charged before Squire McKelvy, of Allegheny, with embezzling moneys in his hands as Treasurer of Reserve township, has been postponed till Wednesday next.

THE rise in the Allegheny, at the mouth of Plum Creek, washed away the earth from beneath the Allegheny Valley road, causing the rails to sink nearly a foot. The damage will be repaired this morning. Meanwhile trains are still running.

ABOUT eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon the horses attached to a car on the Wylie avenue line became unmanageable at Fulton street and came down the avenue at a terrific rate. At Diamond street one of them fell, and thus a sudden stop was made. Fortunately no person was injured.

A SLIGHT fire took place at Dunseath's jewelry store, in the old Gazette building, Fifth avenue, about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The door was broken open and the flames extinguished before any damage worth mentioning was done.

JOHN THOMPSON, a tramp, asked Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, to send him to the Workhouse. On being told that he must be first convicted of some offense, he walked out and threw a cobble stone through a French plate window in the store of Ewer & Long, thus securing a home at Claremont for ninety days.

MR. EMIL LOWE, Civil Engineer, who was employed on the new water works, has made a calculation of the capacity of Hiland avenue. The statement shows the number of gallons the reservoir will hold, depth of from one to twenty feet. The total capacity of both compartments at twenty feet is 117,650,188 gallons and the total water pressure is 19.7 pounds.

THE balance of the Chicago fire relief fund, $12,000, has netted $1,500 during the past two years, and last week this interest was distributed as follows: To the Mercer Hospital, Passavant's Hospital, Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh Free Dispensary and the society for the Improvement of the Poor, $300 to each, making the total of $1,500.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is having built at its shops in Altoona, six substantial new postal cars for immediate use. Each car will be handsomely furnished, heated by steam, lighted with non-explosive safety lamps and will be a decided improvement on the cars first turned out of their shops. The shop hands are working twelve hours per day in order to get them out upon the road as speedily as possible.

The Case of Rev. Pearson.

It was announced by Rev. Pearson, at the close of the morning service yesterday, that the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, would meet this (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) evenings, in the study, where all persons having aught to say are invited.

Women's Christian Association.

An anniversary meeting of this Association was held last evening in Christ M. E. Church, on Penn avenue. The reports of officers and other interesting matters concerning the society are in type, but owing to the pressure on our columns their publication is deferred. They will appear to-morrow.

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

The Work of the Past Year—Report of the Inspector.

The report of Building Inspector Reed for 1876 has been completed and filed in the City Controller's office. From it we learn that there were 222 brick buildings and 73 frame erected, and 14 alterations and additions made during the year. The cost of the improvements aggregated $853,200. Of the new buildings constructed five in the first ward cost $67,500; nine in the Third ward cost $55,000; fifteen in the Fourth ward $126,000; thirty in the Eleventh ward cost $40,000; twenty-two in the Fifteenth ward, $76,000; thirty-one in the Seventh ward, $63,800; seventeen in the Twentieth ward, $71,700; thirty in the Eleventh ward, $40,000.

The total number of buildings condemned and taken down was five; seventeen were condemned and rep